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THE U. F. A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 15th, 1928

No. 20

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

Pool Delegates Elected

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What Our Movement Owes to the Pioneers

By H. ZELLA SPENCER

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The Future of the Western Farmer

By Dr. D. A. MacGIBBON

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Reports from the Constituencies

U. F. A. Organization Section

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THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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Vol. VII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 15th, 1928

No. 20

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EDITORIAL

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AN EXPERT ON ALBERTA'S ROAD PROBLEMS

Readers of *The U.F.A.* who made a practice of following, in these columns, the reports of proceedings in the last Alberta Legislature, will remember that R. C. Marshall, then one of the opposition members for Calgary, was as a rule very definitely in "opposition" to the U.F.A. Government upon questions of public policy.

There was one phase of the Government's activities, however, upon which Mr. Marshall's comment was uniformly favorable. He had nothing but praise for the road program. Whenever the policy of the Government in this matter was under discussion, he seized the opportunity to compliment them on their foresight and on their carefully thought out and efficiently executed plans for the creation of a system of highways and market roads.

Mr. Marshall is a former Mayor of Calgary. He happens also to be one of the leading authorities on road construction in the Province, and he never permitted considerations of party to override his judgment or warp his sense of fairplay in discussing the problems of a branch of engineering in which he is an expert. He pointed out that the Government program, which called for a large expenditure of money, was economically

sound, and that the Province would be well repaid in years to come.

Mr. Marshall's views on the present situation in the Province are therefore of exceptional value. A few years ago, when the program was launched, he emphasized the necessity of large outlays, and he approved the outlays agreed upon. Today, in the face of an unusual sort of newspaper campaign, he strikes a note of caution. The interview which he gave to the *Edmonton Bulletin* a few days ago will bring to an end the "drive" from another quarter, which, after a spectacular beginning, has now in fact almost petered out.

The interview follows:

That a computation of the "unnecessary" debt of the different Provinces and many of the cities and municipalities in Canada shows that the excess amount of debt which is making the taxpayers' life a burden to meet is pretty well represented by public works carried out to win elections is the opinion expressed by Robert C. Marshall, former mayor of Calgary and member in the Legislature for that city, when discussing the highway program for Alberta as outlined by Premier Brownlee and Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works.

"For that reason I think that we should give a 'pat on the back' to the present Provincial Government for their safe and sane handling of this highway proposition," he said. "When one stops to consider that we had no well graded or gravelled highways in Alberta just five or six years ago, and that now we have several hundred miles of gravelled roads, and many more miles being prepared for graveling under a constructive highway policy, we should give credit where it is due.

In Good Hands

"While I do not agree with the present Provincial Government on many matters, their handling of the highway program consistent with the excessive public demands and the ability of the present or increased population of the Province to pay for, compels my approval. They have done wonderfully well considering the difficulties encountered in getting suitable gravel within a reasonable distance of the work being done, and the Highways Branch of the Department of Public Works is functioning not only efficiently and economically but is being administered by officials with vision and courage who can say 'No' at the right time, and who can be depended upon to go ahead with work necessary commensurate with the ability of the taxpayers to pay the bills."

* * *

The Calgary Herald now states that only one of the photographs which it used in connection with its recent campaign against the U.F.A. Government was taken

(Continued on page 38)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Large Attendance at Conference of East and West Edmonton

In Neighborhood of 200 Persons at Notable Gathering on University Grounds

In the neighborhood of 200 persons attended the conference under the auspices of the East and West Edmonton U.F.A. Federal Constituency Associations, which took the form this year of a basket picnic on the grounds of the University of Alberta. The conference was held on July 25th, and proved one of the most profitable and enjoyable events in which it has been the fortune of the people of these constituencies to participate.

After the basket lunch on the clover perfumed campus, Premier Brownlee delivered an address in which he reviewed the record of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. in past years and presented a vision of the possibilities of the future which will be a source of inspiration to new achievements.

Spirit of the U.F.A.

Co-operative effort was not so much a venture in economics, declared the Premier, as a spiritual manifestation, and its results could never be permanent unless behind all co-operative activities were that intangible but genuine idealism which it was so hard to express in words. Through their social influence, he said, the farmers' organizations had made a magnificent contribution to the life of the Province, molding opinion to the highest ends. The isolation which was the greatest handicap of the sparsely settled districts of the West had been bridged, and social intercourse promoted, until today there was no part of the civilized world in which a healthier and more progressive family life was enjoyed.

Among the great problems of the future were housing, sanitation, public health, town and rural planning. Upon the intelligent thought of the people would depend the degree of success achieved, and the degree of future happiness.

First Vision of Rural Planning.

Alberta was the first Province to visualize the possibilities of rural planning. "We have in Alberta an environment which is truly distinctive," the Premier stated, "and the spirit of the people should be expressed through town and country planning. Much of what our young people will be influenced by physical environment, for environment influences character."

Mr. Brownlee was introduced by Dean Howes, who afterwards spoke briefly, thanking him for this, as always, inspirational message, and remarking that the Premier's closing remarks on the effect of environment on character were alone worth coming a long way to hear.

During the afternoon the party were taken on a tour of the various departments and laboratories of the University, in order, as Dean Howes said, "that they might have an acquaintance with the geography of the place, and in future

DANGER FROM ROOT ROT

Already this season grain growers are noticing injured plants in their fields. Many of the diseased plants are stricken with root rot, which is prevalent in many fields this year, and may cause considerable damage in certain areas.

It is well that farmers should recognize root-rot injury. Plants which ripen prematurely, or are severely stunted, are likely to have root-rot injury. Such plants are easily pulled from the ground, and the bottom portion will be browned or blackened, showing the presence of root rot.

The Dominion Laboratories of Plant Pathology in the three prairie Provinces are interested to receive specimens of injured plants and to give any assistance possible to grain growers. Dr. G. B. Sanford, who is in charge of the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, located at the University of Alberta, will be pleased to receive specimens of injured plants and to answer enquiries.

know their way about the halls." In charge were Professor Strickland, Mr. Scott, Mr. Ward and others. Professor Sackville then gave a talk to the men, after which there was an informal test in stock judging. A visit was also paid to the field experimental crops, with Professor Fryer as guide.

Visit to Gardens and Greenhouse

In the meanwhile, the women of the conference had been shown about the gardens and greenhouse by the gardener, who was deluged with questions regarding the culture of plants and shrubs and trees, and most valuable information was carried away. A very interesting feature, too, was the visit to the Domestic Science Department, when the equipment was shown, and its uses explained by Miss Margaret Malone. Then a visit was paid to the special hospital erected by the Government for the treatment of those who are suffering from the effects of the epidemic of infantile paralysis.

Mrs. J. W. Field, Second Vice-President of the U. F. W. A., gave a talk on health matters and child welfare which was very highly appreciated.

Supper was then served on the grounds, and afterwards all gathered to listen with interest to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, H. A. Craig, who spoke on the schools of agriculture, and to Dean Howes, who welcomed the conference and expressed his pleasure at the success of the picnic and his hope that it would be an annual affair. Much of the success of the event was due to the untiring effort of Dean Howes, who seems to have the ability to be everywhere at once. Many and enthusiastic were the expressions of appreciation heard throughout the day of the Dean of Agriculture and his assistants. S. A. Carson, M.L.A., expressed the feelings of those attending in moving a vote of thanks to all who had contributed to the success of the day.

The committee in charge of arrangements were S. A. Carson, M.L.A., Namao; W. M. Washburn, M.L.A., Stoney Plain; Mrs. S. J. Bentley, Director U. F. W. A., and J. Storey, Director U. F. A.

Keen Interest Shown in U.F.A. Problems at Red Deer Convention

Speakman and Gardiner and Constituency Officers Address Gathering

The Red Deer Federal Annual Convention was held at Olds on Aug. 3rd, over fifty delegates and visitors attending.

N. S. Smith, M.L.A., Olds, very graciously welcomed the visitors at the opening of the meeting. The speakers of the day were: Mrs. P. C. Hepburn, District Director, U.F.W.A.; Robert Gardiner, M.P. for Acadia, and our member, Mr. Speakman.

The president, R. Pye, in his address touched on the good work done by our members in Ottawa. He also made a strong appeal for funds to finance future actions.

Mr. Gardiner spoke at length on the work of the members in Ottawa. The close attention given him showed how keenly his audience enjoyed his address.

All were highly pleased at Mr. Speakman's apparent return to health. He spoke with a force and polish which showed that he has a complete grasp of the questions of the day.

A collection was taken which totalled \$24.57. This will very nearly wipe out our deficit.

The Olds U.F.A., very generously, for the second time donated the theatre, a very commodious hall for the use of the convention.

The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. organizations in the Olds district are in a very strong position, and keen interest was shown all during the convention. Mr. Pye was elected president for the third term. The vigor and interest shown in this Convention indicate that the U.F.A. members in the Red Deer Riding are thoroughly satisfied with the work done by our members in Ottawa.

J. E. C. OLDFORD,
Penhold, Alta. Secretary.

PROSPERING GREATLY

"Our joint Local is prospering greatly, now that we combine social enjoyments with the business," writes a member of Halkirk U.F.A. Local.

OWL'S EYE JOINT MEETING

At a joint meeting of Owl's Eye U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior Locals, held in the Community Hall on July 28th, financial reports of the joint picnic were given. These showed a surplus of over \$60, which was divided among the three organizations.

KIRKPATRICK LOCAL OFFICERS

Seventeen members signed the roll at the reorganization meeting of Kirkpatrick U.F.A. Local, held at Newell School recently. Officers elected were: president, N. D. Calkins; vice-president, Wm. Starkie; secretary, J. Monkhouse; directors, G. L. King, M. E. Robson, H. K. Fielding, H. Day, Mrs. N. D. Calkins.

WOODVILLE U.F.A. STAMPEDE

Woodville U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals held a successful stampede and picnic on July 18th. A program of horse and pony races, relay races, and riding contests was greatly enjoyed by the large gathering.

BINGLEY ANNUAL PICNIC

Bingley U.F.A. Local held their annual picnic on July 20th, reports O. Meston, secretary. "There was a good crowd and the sports were keenly enjoyed. A pleasant dance was held in the school-house in the evening."

PURCHASE BINDER TWINE

The purchase of binder twine was the chief business before the last meeting of Stony Plain U.F.A. Local. The contract was awarded to United Grain Growers, at a much lower price than has obtained for twine for some years.

THE BEST EVER HELD

"We had the best picnic ever held here," reports Peter T. Padberg, secretary of Hudson Heights U.F.A. Local. "L. Proudfoot, M.L.A., addressed the multitude in the evening; his address was short and to the point and was very well received. A successful dance followed, some hundred people remaining. The music was excellent; the ladies took care of the hungry."

SPEAKS ON WEED PROBLEM

At the Bow River U.F.A. Federal Convention, S. J. Ewing, Weed Supervisor, gave a valuable talk on the weed problem, asking for the loyal support of the Inspectors, and the co-operation of every farmer, and stating that the weed problem was not a fancied, but a very real menace. He displayed samples of the sow thistle, which he said had caused ruin in many districts in Manitoba.

JOINT PICNIC AT MANNVILLE

About one hundred men, women and children attended the joint picnic of the Mannville U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, held at the Vermilion School of Agriculture on July 25th. After lunch, including hot coffee and tea served by the staff, the whole group made an inspection of the experimental plots, the permanent hay and pasture fields, the dairy shorthorn herd, the hogs and sheep, and the new dormitory building which is in process of construction.

BABIUK AT BOW ISLAND

A. D. Babiuk, field worker for the Alberta Wheat Pool, was the speaker at a recent meeting of Bow Island U.F.A. Local, and at the conclusion of his address answered a number of questions from the audience on various phases of the Pool's activities. Mr. O'Neil, Wheat Pool delegate, also spoke briefly. The president, W. Potter, was in the chair. The meeting appointed a committee to present to the next meeting full information regarding the purchase of binder twine.

KEEPING U.F.A. BANNER FLYING

"Our membership is not large," writes H. Meyerman, secretary of Angle Lake U.F.A. Local, "but we have been able to accomplish a lot just the same. In 1925 we erected a large Hall, worth between \$1,500 and \$2,000. We had some assistance from non-members, but by far the largest share came from the U.F.A.; a great deal of credit must be given also to the U.F.W.A. members

who have helped us financially and otherwise. We celebrated U.F.A. Sunday, and had a large crowd in spite of the bad roads. Local ministers and Mr. Groncoft spoke during the day. The last speaker was Mrs. R. B. Gunn, who came ninety miles over heavy, muddy roads, and delivered a fine, inspiring address which was very much appreciated by all. We are doing our bit as well as we can, preaching the gospel of co-operation and organization as we go, and hoping that the farmers outside our organization will some day see daylight,

and use the head for something besides hanging the hat on."

Correction

The resolution on the subject of the tariff passed by the Calgary U.F.A. Conference on Federal Affairs, and reported in *The U.F.A.* on August 1st, page 38, should have read as follows:

"That this Conference ask the Board of Directors to bring in a resolution dealing with the tariff, so that we may know where we stand."

U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Associations in Convention

Members of Association Discuss Affairs of Province at Annual Gatherings

Gleichen Asks Postcard Ballot for Hail Board

The Annual Convention of the Gleichen Provincial U.F.A. Association was held at 7:30 p.m. in Strathmore on July 25th with M. H. Ward presiding. The business consisted for the most part in discussion of two resolutions. The first resolution was passed and was as follows:

"Resolved that the Government be petitioned to pass such legislation as will enable the delegates to the Municipal Hail Insurance Convention to be elected by the postcard ballot, similar to the method now employed by the Wheat Pool."—Submitted by Carseland Local. Moved by G. C. Milendy. Seconded by Mr. Nash.

The second resolution was lost. This was requesting the abolition, by law, of the \$2.00 fee now paid to the Secretary-Treasurer of each municipality for writing each policy.

The following officers were elected:

President, Harvey Hanson, Namaka; Vice-president, Philip Donkin, Ardenode; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. R. F. Williams, Arrowwood; directors: H. G. Ranby, Keoma; L. C. Hiatt, Indus; W. D. Trego, Arrowwood; C. A. Phillips, Carseland; H. Hanson, Namaka; James Rannie, Tudor; J. H. Schmaltz, Beiseker.

Mrs. R. F. WILLIAMS
Arrowwood, Alberta.

Alberta Debt Adjustment Discussed by Stettler

Blue skies and bright sunshine greeted the large crowd that gathered at Bar Harbor on Friday August 3rd for the Stettler constituency Annual U.F.A. Convention and Picnic.

M. R. Hohler, the genial president of the Association, presided at the meeting. A. L. Sanders, M.L.A. for Stettler, gave a very complete and comprehensive report of the last session of the Legislative Assembly, while E. J. Garland, M.P. for Bow River, delighted the large audience with a very entertaining and instructive speech. W. T. Lucas, M.P. for Camrose, Mr. Stearns, Vice-president of the Livestock Pool, and Mr. Bryant, of the returned war veterans, Stettler Local, gave short and interesting talks to the meeting.

A number of resolutions were dealt with pertaining mostly to the weed menace, showing that the farmers are

waking up to this question, which is all to the good.

A resolution dealing with the Debt Adjustment Act was passed, followed by a vote of censure on the present Government of Alberta for shelving this important legislation at the last session.

A wind and rain storm brought the proceedings to an abrupt close and everyone hurried home happy in the thought of a day well and enjoyably spent.

E. A. HANSON,
Big Valley, Alta. Secretary.

Member Reviews Work of Session at Coronation

A most enjoyable and interesting time was spent by the delegates and visitors who attended the annual convention of the Coronation U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held at Gooseberry Lake on July 27th and 28th.

The first session, which opened with music and singing, was in charge of the Juniors, and included an address by Charles Mills, Junior President, and a report of the Junior Conference at Edmonton, by Miss Greta Isaac.

Following the Junior program, Lew Hutchinson, Alberta Wheat Pool Director, discussed various phases of the Pool's activities. The evening session was given over to an address by Hon. G. N. Johnston, who dealt with the 1928 session at Edmonton, and incidentally pointed out some of the advantages which organized municipal districts enjoyed as compared with local improvement districts. A dance in the big pavilion wound up the day's proceedings.

Changes in Educational System

Routine business occupied Saturday morning's session, and in the afternoon Wm. Farquharson, M.L.A. for Ribstone, gave a talk on the subject "A Private Member's Impressions of Legislative Procedure." Mrs. Banner, U.F.W.A. Director for Acadia, spoke on U.F.W.A. work, followed by Hon. Perren Baker, who outlined his ideas regarding needed changes in the educational system of the Province. Mr. Baker answered a number of questions with reference to the proposed changes.

Robert Gardiner, M.P., was the speaker at the evening session, and gave a full and lucid account of the legislation passed by the last session of the House of Commons. The evening's program included also solos by A. L. Ross-Jones and Miss

(Continued on page 8)

Grading Wheat on Protein Content

Dampening of Wheat Before Milling—Farmers' Losses by
Degrading for Loss of Color—Dr. Birchard's Evidence
on Feasibility of Grading by Protein Content.



By
E. J. GARLAND, M.P.

PART TWO

In the previous article mention was made of "Protein bound" wheat.

It frequently happens that a wheat testing high in protein will, when made into flour and then bread, give a very poor loaf. This defect is fortunately not difficult to deal with, as the addition of a certain quantity of "sprouted" wheat or a commercial "improver" will cause the protein to be released. In fact, a wheat very high in protein, even if "bound," is very valuable, as more soft wheat may be used in the blend.

An English Method

Some millers treat wheat of this kind in another manner than by adding "sprouted" wheat or treating it with "improvers". They put the wheat through a washing process before milling. This process causes water soaking of the wheat and a condition of incipient germination sets in. The result is that the wheat is "sprung," the diastatic activity thereby increased, and the protein released so that an excellent flour results. This process is quite common in English mills. In Canada the method has been introduced by the Spiller Co. and is in use in their Calgary mill.

Dr. Birchard says that the wheat so treated is hardly recognizable as Canadian wheat, and under our present grading system would be called about a No. 4.

Even under the American milling system, wheat is treated with water before being ground, and of course undergoes a loss in color and at least two grades in the process. Dr. Birchard says, "A No. 1 wheat, tempered in this way, brought to 15 per cent moisture and allowed to stand over night, is automatically reduced to a No. 3 Nor. although nothing serious has happened to it."

Must be Dampened

All wheat before it is milled must be dampened, usually to 14½ or 15 per cent, but some of this moisture is again lost during the milling operation by evaporation. The length of time during which this wetting process continues varies from about 15 to 48 hours. A very hard wheat would take a longer time than a soft wheat.

All this has a very direct bearing on the grading system. It has been shown that millers actually dampen wheat and so degrade it before milling, yet it too frequently happens that a farmer with slightly bleached wheat, wheat a little off color, loses from one to two grades—a very heavy loss—when as a matter of fact the wheat may not only not have been spoilt at all, but may actually have gained in diastatic activity.

Dr. Birchard says, "Wheat slightly discolored on account of one or two showers of rain does not lose in milling value even when there is a loss of color." And again he says: "The wheat could lose a lot of color and there would be no change that one could measure."

Losses by Unnecessary Degrading

Wheat growers will therefore readily realize that we have lost large sums of

A further article dealing with this important subject will be written by Mr. Garland for our next issue.

money by unnecessary degrading wheat for poor color, or bleaching, when actually no harm has been done the wheat. If the protein test can be applied commercially and if it would not result in losses in other directions, then there can be no doubt that the wheat grower with slightly bleached wheat would gain at least one grade, and this saving in the aggregate would be very large in certain seasons.

This one point, slight color loss and its effect on the quality of the wheat, was the most important point examined by the Committee. It was brought up again and again, and the evidence thereon is conclusive.

For example Dr. Birchard was asked: "Do you contend, Doctor, that grain in the stook that is subject to some moisture is not to any great extent deteriorated; has it lost any of its value?"

To this the Chief Chemist replied: "Yes, sir, if it has simply lost in color with no further change. Change might take place with excess rain if the wheat were allowed to remain in a damp condition for a long time. Then there would be change. For instance, we have found that tough wheat—wheat containing over 14½ per cent moisture—if allowed to remain stored for months, has not the same milling and baking value as wheat which has been kept at a normal moisture all the time. I do not mean that it has become moldy or that it is heated or has undergone any other physical change that any one can see, outside of the fact that it has excess moisture; but there is a progressive deterioration. We have noticed that in comparing the milling and baking values of tough wheat as compared with dry wheat. We also noticed that the tough wheat when dried, and when dried properly, is improved; and I think, perhaps, it is as good as the natural wheat again, or pretty nearly."

All of which would indicate that the wise farmer who turns his stooks within 24 hours of a rain would, providing fairly good weather conditions prevailed, not lose any of the protein quality of his wheat. Indeed, this evidence, given by one of the most important investigators in the Government service, would lead one to believe that wheat would not lose in quality or at least very very little, even if wetted by rain several times, providing the farmer took the precaution to help it to dry out soon after each rain.

Inspector Has Little Choice

Unfortunately, however, our present "visual" method of grading leaves the average grain inspector little choice. If the wheat is "off" color, down it comes a grade or two grades, without anyone knowing whether the quality of the wheat is affected or not. So it would seem that grading which included some

method by which it could be determined whether the quality of the protein had been altered would be necessary as well as the determination of the quantity.

As has been stated before the quantity of the protein is determinable by the Kjeldahl test, but in neither frozen nor "off" color wheat is the quantity altered, whilst the quality may be seriously changed. Nothing short of an actual milling and baking test therefore would seem of value in deciding the actual damage (if any) done by light rains or frost. As it has not yet been determined whether it would be possible to apply in practice such a lengthy operation as a milling and baking test to every ear of wheat shipped, the Committee recommended the erection of a mill for testing purposes of sufficient size to make actual experiments on a commercial scale.

Dr. Birchard's Opinion

Dr. Birchard's opinion on the question of grading by protein content is of considerable value. He says:

"It must be understood that this means re-writing the grades. It would be, one might say, revolutionary. Personally I think it could be done, without too much trouble. Whether it is practicable or not I will discuss later. If it were practicable, I would welcome it, inasmuch as I think any definite addition to our knowledge as to the exact nature of our wheat is highly desirable. We should try to get away from tradition and to base our grading system on scientific principles, in so far as this is possible.

"As to whether it is practicable to make the protein a determining factor in the grade, I am unable to say definitely. It is a matter that would have to be very carefully considered and from a great many points of view. I can see a great many advantages and also many difficulties. Whether these difficulties are insurmountable or not is the question to be considered. I do not think on the whole that they are insurmountable. Whether the advantages to be gained would offset all the difficulties, I am not prepared at the moment to say. We would have to feel our way to a certain extent: it would have to be tried out.

What Might be Expected

"Let us first consider what it would mean. As regards Winnipeg, the Chief Inspector tells me, that in certain years about 90 per cent of the crop might be expected to grade One, Two or Three Northern. In that case there might be 2,500 cars of wheat which would have to be tested. It is not impossible, but it certainly would mean an immense amount of work. . . .

"It might be arranged to make 1,500 tests between nine and four o'clock, and 1,000 tests during the night. As the test is proposed only in respect of Nos. 1, 2 and 3, all wheat would have to be inspected and a report made to the Inspection Department. On the results, combined with the other factors now in use in grading, the samples would be placed in the proper grade."

Thoughts for the Harvest and Threshing Season

A Letter to All Members of the Association and the Pools in Vegreville
From the U.F.A. Director

To the Locals and Members of the U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior U.F.A. in Vegreville Constituency:

Dear Friends:

The busy and anxious harvest and threshing season is now here, and it is reasonable to suppose that not many meetings will be held until the hurry and anxiety are over, but I hope and trust that even during the busiest period you will find time to read *The U.F.A.*, so I am sending you a message through this messenger of hope and encouragement, to encourage you to greater effort and remind you that the powers that are opposed to us do not rest.

On a Recent Sunday

On a recent Sunday I listened to a sermon, the subject of which was "responsibility." And among other things, the minister said: "Very often a minister goes into a new field and enters into his work with great hope and enthusiasm, but as time goes on and he does not see the results that he expected, he becomes down-hearted and discouraged. He feels that he has missed his calling in life, and his heart is torn with anguish over his failure. He spends long hours on his knees pleading with God to bless his labors and show him some tangible results of his efforts, and if these results do not become apparent he is utterly cast down and despondent."

"But," he said, "I do not take that view of it. When opportunity is offered me to preach the gospel of salvation and I grasp the opportunity and accept the responsibility, and when I have put forth every effort to fulfil the obligations of that responsibility, I have finished my work. The responsibility is no longer mine, it rests with you. The responsibility is now yours and you must accept the consequences if you avoid the responsibility."

While the minister was describing the anguish and despondency referred to above every bone and nerve in my body groaned in sympathy, but as he went on to give his view of the matter a great peace came over me.

During the term of our office as your U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Directors, Mrs. MacNaughton and I have gone up and down throughout the length and breadth of our constituency preaching the doctrine of organization and co-operation. And many a time have I suffered the anguish of mind, referred to above, over the meagre response to our message of hope, and I am sure Mrs. MacNaughton has often had the same experience.

But now my mind is at peace. I feel that we have fulfilled the obligations laid upon us. The responsibility is no longer ours; we have passed it on to others. Not only to you as active members of the U.F.A., but also to the rank and file of farmers and farm women throughout the constituency, and especially to those who are members of the Wheat Pool and other Pools.

An Appeal to Pool Members

There are about 50,000 members of Co-operative Pools in this Province.

Why is not every one of these members and their wives also a member of the U.F.A.?—the greatest and most efficient farm organization in the world. Now I want to appeal to every Pool member to join the U.F.A. The U.F.A. gave you the Pool. The responsibility is yours to support the U.F.A. If you are going to implement your responsibility write at once to the U.F.A. Central Office to send you an authorization slip, authorizing the Pool to pay your U.F.A. fees and also your wife's, sign it and send it to U.F.A. Central Office. Make it for the full five year term of the new contract and help to stabilize the U.F.A. membership. As a Pool member you owe this to the U.F.A. It is your responsibility.

A certain wise man once said: "It is easy for one to avoid one's responsibility but one cannot escape the consequences of avoiding one's responsibility."

Many Sources of Encouragement

I cannot close this letter and leave the impression with you that all our work is followed by anguish and despair. There are also many encouragements, there are many active Locals and energetic workers and much fruit is being borne. As an example of this I will just give one instance. At a certain point where Mrs. MacNaughton and I held a meeting last winter the chairman of the meeting assured us that the membership of the Local would be increased and that in the near future there would also be a U.F.W.A. and a Junior U.F.A. Local at that point. Today all three promises are fulfilled. Several other Locals increased their membership; some have doubled, some trebled and one has quadrupled their 1927 membership.

A. LUNAN,

U.F.A. Director, Vegreville Constituency.
Fort Saskatchewan, August 8th.

Hand Hills Is Opposed to Privately Owned Highways

The annual convention of Hand Hills U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association was held at Hanna on Tuesday, August 7th, commencing at 1 p.m. Col. C. W. Robinson, president, occupied the chair.

After the usual routine business had been completed G. A. Forster, M.L.A., gave a comprehensive review of last session, explaining the various phases of legislation passed and very satisfactorily answered many questions. Mrs. M. Banner, U.F.W.A. Director, and J. K. Sutherland, U.F.A. Director, gave brief addresses.

The chief address of the afternoon was given by E. J. Garland, M.P., who spoke mainly on U.F.A. work, stressing especially the necessity for increased membership in the Locals.

The following resolutions were passed by the Convention:

Joint Picnic

"Resolved that this convention recommends to the Board of Directors

that they endeavor to arrange a joint picnic and convention at Hand Hills Lake or some other suitable resort to be held next summer."

Highways and Public Ownership

"In view of the adherence of the U.F.A. to the principle of public ownership of public utilities; and

"In view of the fact that departure from this principle in so important a public utility as highway construction would seriously prejudice our position in respect to the policy of public ownership;

"Therefore, be it resolved that this convention is of the opinion that the Provincial Legislature of Alberta should not relinquish its responsibility in this matter and that the Trackways Bill should not be allowed to pass."

Professional Discipline Act

"Whereas the Provincial Legislature at its last session passed an Act entitled The Professional Discipline Act which should come into force upon the proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention is of the opinion that this legislation should be put in force at an early date and we recommend that our representative take this matter up with the Government with this end in view."

Noxious Weed Seeds

"Whereas we believe the Government permits noxious weed seeds in seed sold by seed houses and others who advertize seed for sale, thereby spreading same and polluting farms;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we ask the Government to make it a punishable offence for any one to sell seed containing noxious weed seeds without first setting out the kinds of weed seeds contained therein."

U.F.A. Membership

"Resolved, that our U.F.A. Central Board explore every avenue of ideas to increase our U.F.A. membership. We recommend an annual drive to take place at a time suitable and also to arrange for membership in the Locals through the Wheat Pool by means of assignment slips as prepared by our Central Board."

Officers Elected

The following were re-elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, Col. C. W. Robinson, Munson; vice-president, G. T. Proudfoot, Lonebutte; Directors, E. A. Flanagan, Hutton, J. E. Mudd, Clivale, D. C. Smith, Hanna, Jas. Burns, Halliday, Jos. Schell, Stanmore, Jas. Meehan, Hanna, W. R. Sharpe, Munson, R. W. Waters, Morrin, J. L. Carter, Delia, David Oke, Hanna.

S. R. HOOPER,

Rowley, Alta.

Sec.-Treas.

PICNIC AT McKINNON RANCH

A most enjoyable picnic was held at the McKinnon ranch at Dalemead, on August 4th, when a large gathering from the surrounding district and visitors from the Wheat Pool and U.F.A. offices were the guests of the McKinnon family. An excellent program of sports was followed by a picnic luncheon under the trees by the Bow River.

The apple crop of Canada for 1928 is estimated at 3,157,360 barrels, an increase over 1927 of about 350,000 barrels.

U.F.A. PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

(Continued from page 5)

Turner, and concluded with an hour's dancing.

C. A. Fawcett and C. C. Wager were re-elected as president and vice-president respectively.

A large number of those attending the convention remained for the U.F.A. Sunday services and picnic on Sunday, July 29th. This gathering was very largely attended, from 250 to 300 cars being parked on the grounds. Rev. Mr. Dorrian, of Calgary, gave an address on the "Opportunity Which Came to Herod", and the service was concluded with a number of sacred songs by Mrs. Norman Fisher, Mrs. J. C. Day, and Mr. Dorrian.

Eighth Convention Draws Large Numbers, Sedgewick

The eighth annual convention of the Sedgewick Provincial U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Provincial Constituency Association was held at Viking on July 25th. C. P. Hayes of Strome was elected chairman. This convention was one of the best held in the district and a large number of delegates and visitors were in attendance.

The convention was addressed by Mrs. R. Price of Stettler, U.F.W.A. Director, who outlined the health and hospital work of the Province; J. E. Brown of Castor, U.F.A. Director, who outlined the future of the organization; and by A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., who gave a resume of the business done by the Legislature during the past session, which was listened to with keen interest by all present. At the close of his address a hearty vote of thanks along with an expression of confidence was tendered to Mr. Andrews.

J. J. Strang, a Director of the Wheat Pool, gave a very interesting address outlining the operation of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

The following officers were elected: C. P. Hayes of Strome, President; Mrs. E. Hallum of Sedgewick, 1st Vice-President; W. N. Bates of Alliance, 2nd Vice-President; F. Grandage of Lougheed, Secretary-Treasurer; Directors: North of C. P. Track, F. E. Hanson and R. Ash of Viking; South of C. P. Track, Mrs. B. M. Rombough of Merna, I. L. Lewis of Killam.

A public meeting was held in the evening when the hall was filled to capacity. W. T. Lucas, M.P., was the first speaker and gave a very interesting address dealing with the work of the last session at Ottawa. Premier Brownlee who was advertised to be present, was unavoidably absent, his place being filled by the Hon. George Hoadley, who spoke chiefly on health, outlining the work of the hospitals and clinic in the Province and was followed by all present with great attention.

Lougheed. F. GRANDAGE, Secretary

Youngstown Entertains Convention Delegates

The most successful convention of the Acadia U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association for some time past was held at Youngstown on August 7th, when problems of the organization and of public affairs were discussed with much interest, and addresses were delivered by Lorne Proudfoot, M.L.A., the representative for the constituency, Hon. J. F. Lymburn, Attorney General, Robert Gardiner, M.P., chairman of the U.F.A. Federal group, who spoke on the work of

the past session, and others. J. A. Cameron, president, was in the chair.

Speakers at Luncheon

A notable feature of the day was the entertainment of the members, and of the delegates to the convention, by the citizens of Youngstown, at a luncheon at the noon hour. There were some fifty persons present. Mr. Lymburn, in the course of his address, said there was no reason in the world why the townspeople and the farmers should not work in harmony in the effort to solve Alberta's problems. He pointed out that the Farmers and the Labor groups had formed their organizations, for the expression of their citizenship, and if the urban people would do the same, there should be every prospect of increased co-operation between them. Mr. Gardiner, in a brief speech at the luncheon, also expressed the cordial goodwill existing between town and country.

The business sessions of the day were held in the assembly room of the school of agriculture, 20 delegates being present, and the attendance, including visitors, being between 60 and 75. The Rex theatre was filled on the occasion of the evening meeting. Mr. Gardiner's presence at the convention was much appreciated, as was that of Mr. Lymburn, all present expressing their pleasure that he had been able to attend, and their enjoyment of his address. Norman Stewart, Wheat Pool delegate, gave a valuable talk on Pool matters.

Member's Address

Reporting to his constituents, Mr. Proudfoot dealt with the action taken on resolutions of the last convention, and with what had been accomplished in the field of Provincial affairs since the U.F.A. Government came into power in 1921. He described the achievements of the Government in the rehabilitation of Alberta's finances, and in other matters.

Speaking of the very valuable service rendered by the Federal group at Ottawa, Mr. Proudfoot said that while the total number of Farmer members, if all the Provinces were included, was not large in proportion to the membership of the House of Commons, it had proved to be well worth while to have a conscientious body of representatives who stood up consistently for those whom they represented, and whose influence upon Canadian public opinion had been great, and very beneficial. "The greatest force in any country," he said, in reference to these members' work, "is the force of an educated public opinion. It is a force before which all Governments must eventually bow."

Both Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Proudfoot concluded their addresses with a warning against overspending, stating that in these comparatively better times, it was desirable to limit unnecessary outlays, and to conserve resources against the future.

Urge Compulsory Pool

A resolution was adopted by a majority urging that membership in the Wheat Pool be made compulsory as soon as 75 per cent of the wheat growers have signed contracts. Other resolutions were passed asking that in grade 8 and in higher grades, promotion in the schools be not based on written examinations alone, and re-affirming the resolution of last year in regard to the desirability of agricultural high schools.

Officers were elected as follows: President, J. A. Cameron, Youngstown; vice-president, Mrs. C. A. Bishop, Excel; secretary, Ray Anderson, Excel, and eight directors.

Peace River Discusses Problem of National Debt

Keen interest in the welfare of the farmers' primary organization and the determination to further extend its usefulness, were displayed at the Annual Convention of the Peace River U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held at Spirit River on July 21st. The convention is always held at this point, which is the most centrally situated for such a gathering; and now that we are getting better roads it is possible for delegates to come by automobile from most parts of the constituency. A goodly number attended and participated in the proceedings.

Confidence in Allan and Kennedy

The delegates were disappointed by the absence of our local member, H. W. Allan, who had to accompany Their Excellencies Viscount and Lady Willingdon in their extended trip through our wonderful country. The convention, however, showed in no uncertain way their confidence in Mr. Allan, by the applause which followed the vote of confidence in him which was passed by the delegates.

D. M. Kennedy, M. P., gave an illuminating account of Parliamentary doings and problems. His outline of the work of the past session included the subjects of rural credits, coal rates, protein content of wheat, grading, patronage, judges' salaries, sessional indemnities, the St. Lawrence Waterway, and the E.D. and B.C. Railway. At the conclusion of his address Mr. Kennedy was tendered a hearty vote of thanks and an assurance of continued support.

Resolutions adopted by the convention were as follows:

National Debt

Whereas we believe that the time is now ripe for systematic annual reduction of the National Debt:

Be it resolved that we ask the Dominion Government to consider the advisability of paying the national debt by the amortization plan, whereby, by the payment annually of one per cent of the principal, together with the interest, the debt will be wiped out in 34½ years."

Noxious Weeds

Whereas there is indication that certain noxious weeds, Sow Thistle in particular, are being brought into the country through the medium of settlers' effects and empty box cars:

Therefore, be it resolved, the Dominion and Provincial Governments be asked to take steps to prevent this menace by applying inspection to point of loading as well as destination."

Peace River Outlet

That in view of the rapid development of the Peace River Country we urge the construction of the Peace River Outlet in the near future.

Officers Elected

Election of officers for ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, A. E. Galway, Roycroft; Vice-president, Mrs. I. V. Macklin, Grande Prairie; Secretary-Treasurer, C. F. Hopkins, Wembley; Directors, North Peace, L. L. McLean, Mrs. Strong; Spirit River, William Cassie; Grande Prairie, J. Smith, Gerald Carveth; Official Auditor, J. Smith, Wembley.

The one place where the immortals are never seen is at the top table.—Sir J. M. Barrie.

State Life Insurance Plan Suggested by Bow River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Convention

E. J. Garland, M.P., Gives Account of Stewardship at Last Session—Provincial Members and Minister of Public Works Discuss Alberta's Problems—Convention Approves Government Road Policy

The first annual convention of the Bow River U.F.A. constituency association to be held in the summer time and for more than one day, was held at Strathmore, July 24th and 25th, and was a most gratifying success, so much so that the convention was unanimous in calling for a repetition next summer, when the convention will be held at Gleichen.

The first morning of the convention was lightly attended, owing, no doubt, to the fact that the riding is a big one and those coming from the north and south ends had difficulty in getting there on time. Unfortunately, Mr. Donald Sinclair was too ill to attend the convention, much to the regret of everyone.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Donkin, Vice-President, and an invocation asked by the Rev. Mr. Winters of Strathmore. The first session was taken up with the usual routine convention business, such as the appointment of committees, reports, etc. The financial report shows a fair balance in the treasury but it needs to be increased.

The afternoon and the whole of the second day were very well attended, the capacity of the Memorial Hall being fully required.

Claypool Speaks

A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., was the first speaker and gave the convention a very interesting and important angle on the Pool situation. His subject was the "Balance of Agriculture" and he showed the importance of the members of each Pool supporting the members of the other pools, Wheat, Livestock, Dairy and Poultry, for the mutual as well as individual benefit of all concerned, with a view to making all branches of agriculture steadily prosperous so that the harmful results of a large number of farmers rushing in when hogs are high to hog raising, then to cattle raising, then to dairying, then to grain raising—glutting first one branch of the industry then the next and so on in a vicious circle, to the certain harm of all in turn—might be prevented. Mr. Claypool was in excellent form and his address was well received.

John Buckley, M.L.A. Gleichen, spoke at length on the work of the last Provincial session to the profit and enjoyment of the convention.

Garland on National Problems

On the second day E. J. Garland, M.P., gave a very interesting account of the last session of Parliament, and among other things dwelt on the great importance of life insurance companies and the effect they were having on the financial and individual welfare of the people of Canada, and suggested the advisability of considering the nationalization of the whole life insurance business both by the Provincial and Federal Governments. A resolution proposing an inquiry into the advisability of setting up a state system of life insurance was later adopted by the Convention.

The member described the fight made at the last session, by the U.F.A. and groups associated with them, against the application of the Sun Life Insurance Company to increase their capital. As a result of this opposition, the matter was held over for another session. Mr.

Garland hoped that the stand taken by the farmers' representatives, for the protection of the rights of the public and policy holders, would meet with the approval of the members of the Association.

After a general outline of the session at Ottawa, the member described the prospects of developing extensive trade relations with the Orient, which would prove of inestimable benefit to the farmers of Western Canada in years to come.

The change of the terminal of the Hudson Bay Railway to Fort Churchill was approved by Mr. Garland. The change had been made on the advice of an engineer of world-wide experience.

Dominion Research Bureau

Referring to the establishment of a Dominion Research Bureau, which had been urged in a resolution which he had moved and which had been adopted by the House of Commons, the member stated that an appropriation of \$750,000 had been made as a beginning. Canada was far behind Germany, Japan and the United States in this work. Illustrating the economic value of research, he pointed out that a loss of \$100,000,000 was occasioned to the farmers of Canada annually through rust alone, and that if this could be eliminated as a result of the work of research, the costs incurred would be saved many times over.

Mr. Garland attributed the inactivity of the King Government to its present safe majority, and declared that experience had shown that an unstable Government which was compelled to prove itself by action, frequently gave the best results for the people as shown in the session of 1926. The U.F.A., he said, had an ideal which as a group they had endeavored to live up to—the best for all, and the principle of each for all, "and," he added, "don't blame Governments for doing nothing, but in the future bring your influence to bear upon them through organization."

Efforts had been made by the Ottawa Government to get back to the old patronage system, and away from the control of the Civil Service Commission. This was an insidious and dangerous tendency, which the U.F.A. members were opposing vigorously.

Mr. Garland strongly urged the retention by the people of control over the immense resources of the Province in electrical power. The life of every industry and the welfare of every household was involved in this matter, and control must not be allowed to pass from the people's hands.

Other matters dealt with included immigration, the speaker pointing out that according to the report of the Canadian Legion of Saskatchewan the proportion of British and Canadian born was being well maintained; the Federal Farm Loans scheme, which would come into effect as soon as the Federal Government set up the necessary Board; the Athabasca election scandal, and other matters. He explained that the U.F.A. group were opposed to any attempt to introduce the system of toll bridges, and had therefore opposed certain private bridge bills introduced last session.

Speaking of the effort of the Bell Telephone Co. to have a bill passed through Parliament, authorizing the company to issue \$75,000.00 stock at par, Mr. Garland said that when, as the result of the efforts of members of the House, it was stipulated that this be sold on the open market, and not issued as a "melon" at \$67.50 per share to the old shareholders, the company did not want the bill.

Mr. Garland said that Sir Henry Thornton had made a surprise suggestion as to the financing of the Canadian National Railways, which should cause the public to be on the alert, lest this should prove to be a plan to place the C.N.R. which had recently been doing so well, into private hands. As to the Natural Resources, effective action on this matter could not be taken in the House while negotiations were being carried on between the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Need to Build Up Membership

In closing, the member for the constituency laid great stress upon the necessity for building up the membership of the organization. The U.F.A. group at Ottawa needed the support of a well-organized and active body of farmers in all the Locals, and the Central Office needed the financial help.

Mr. Garland received a hearty reception from the delegates, who showed their appreciation of his fine address in an emphatic way.

Roads and Press Misrepresentations

The Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works for the Province, was the next speaker. He gave the convention a clear understanding of the Provincial road situation, considering the time at his disposal, and among other things said that the horrible pictures recently seen in one of our great dailies showing cars stuck in the mud were *not taken on any Government roads in the Province*. He also said that the Province was not going to launch a program of expensive highways in the Province for the sole benefit of tourists until the general road situation had been taken care of.

The question of extending the road program and the question of borrowing money for the purpose were closely connected, and with an investment of about 120 millions in automobiles and an operating expense yearly of fifty millions to run them, in this Province, the matter of providing a sufficient road system to properly enable this huge investment to be used to the best advantage was a large one and might involve the raising of money for the purpose in some ways not now being depended on, as for instance, the selling of bonds for road building.

On the evening of the 24th a dance was held in the hall which the delegates and many visitors thoroughly enjoyed.

Several parties camped on a location set aside for the purpose by the village, but not as many members took advantage of the possibilities of this feature, as should. It is hoped that at the next convention more will come prepared to camp. It is a very delightful way of

providing accommodations and if enough delegates came prepared it would be a great feature of the meeting.

Officers Elected

The following officers and Directors were elected. President, P. H. Donkin, Ardenode; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Roy M. McBride, 2nd vice-president, Donald Sinclair, Vulcan; Directors: Division No. 1, L. B. Hart, Carbon; Division No. 2, J. M. Wheatley, Chancellor; Division No. 3, Harvey Hansen, Namaka; Division No. 4, Mrs. B. M. Hall, Bassano; Division No. 5, Milton H. Ward, East Arrowwood; Division No. 6, Mrs. Wilson Oldfield, Vulcan.

At the meeting of the Board after the convention H. W. Leonard was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

In addition to the main convention, a conference of the U.F.W.A. was held in an adjoining room in the hall, where delegates discussed the various methods employed in strengthening their Locals, and the results achieved, and where an interesting address was given by Mr. Garland.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Resolutions adopted by the convention were as follows:

Regret President's Illness

Be it resolved that this convention regrets greatly that illness prevents the President of the Association, Mr. Donald Sinclair, from attending, and that we extend to him our best wishes and hopes for a speedy recovery of his health.

Representation at Annual Convention

Whereas, it has often happened that resolutions to the Annual Convention from Constituency Association Conventions have not been adequately handled at the U.F.A. Convention owing to the fact that there was no one in particular delegated to do so; and

Whereas, it is important that these resolutions be moved and supported by some one prepared to do so;

Be it resolved that the Constitution of the U.F.A. be amended so as to provide for the appointment of one delegate from each Federal Constituency Association to the Annual U.F.A. Convention.

Endorse Road Policy

Be it resolved that we endorse the policy of the Provincial Government in carrying out an adequate road building program to be paid for out of current taxation and revenues, and that *we are opposed to the borrowing of any large sums of money for this purpose.*

U.F.A. Tariff Policy

Whereas, the following resolution was passed at the last U.F.A. Convention:

"Whereas the development of the sugar beet industry is a matter of national interest and urgent importance to the farmers located in the irrigated districts of the Province of Alberta, and those portions of the Dominion adapted to the growing of sugar beets, and

"Whereas, this industry is in vital need of encouragement in order that the benefits accruing therefrom shall continue,

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Dominion Government be urged to adopt such measures to encourage and stabilize this industry as shall be beneficial to the growers of sugar beets, the manufacturers of the refined product therefrom and the consumers of sugar in the Dominion of Canada;"

And whereas the wording of this resolution can be fairly construed as a demand for tariff protection and would likely be so construed by anyone reading it; and

Whereas, tariff protection as a political or economic system is opposed to the

Declaration of Principles of the U.F.A. adopted and confirmed from time to time;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Convention recommends that this beet sugar resolution be reconsidered at the next U.F.A. Convention.

State Life Insurance

Whereas Life Insurance has become so general that the nation may be said to be interested directly in the business; and

Whereas, private companies operating for profit have so accumulated profits and control of credit that they may be said to be able to influence the bond markets, and

Whereas, the business of insuring life has been shown to be one carrying little risk,

Therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this Convention the public interest will best be served if life insuring is done at cost, that it is no longer safe to leave such great credit control in the hands of private persons, and that the Governments, both Provincial and Federal, should investigate at once the advisability of instituting a system of State Life Insurance.

Endorse Work of Member

Be it resolved that the Convention endorse the work of our member in Parliament, Mr. E. J. Garland, during the past session, especially for the good work done in connection with the transportation of Alberta coal to Ontario and the east and also for the effort made to bring to the attention of the Maritime fishermen the methods of organization developed by the U.F.A.

Assignment of Dues

Whereas the present small membership in the U.F.A. is partly due to the difficulty of always finding the \$3.00 membership fee at the moment required by the canvasser; and

Whereas, we feel that most of our old members are at heart true to the organization; and

Whereas, most former members would gladly allow the necessary membership fee to be deducted from their Wheat Pool receipts;

Therefore, be it resolved that the U.F.A. Central Office be instructed to send to all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Secretaries, books of assignment forms which would, when signed, allow the U.F.A. to collect the membership fees from the Wheat Pool receipts.

U.F.A. Organizer

Whereas, the U.F.A. is not adding new members to its numbers; and

Whereas the farmers need inspirational organization work to encourage non-members to join the U.F.A.; and

Whereas we believe this can best be done by maintaining a constant campaign for membership;

Therefore be it resolved that the Executive of the U.F.A. should hire the best organizer possible for this work.

Weed Control

Whereas irrigation earthworks and the railway rights of way are a dangerous and prolific source for the spread of noxious weeds,

Therefore be it resolved, that the Provincial Government be urged to inaugurate a system of weed control on all earthwork either (1) by seeding down as laid down under the noxious weeds Act or (2) sterilization of the ground by chemicals.

Eradication of Sow Thistle

That this Convention go on record as being desirous of giving full co-operation to the Government in connection with the total eradication of the Perennial Sow Thistle.

Registration of Line Fences

Whereas difficulties arise, leading to disputes, in the ownership of line fences;

Therefore be it resolved that provision be made in the Land Act for the registration of line fences, in the office of the municipality or local improvement district at a nominal fee.

Municipalities and Weed Eradication

Resolved that municipalities undertake the destruction of weeds on all roads, excepting Provincial highways, charging the cost of the work to the general account of the district.

A Rejected Resolution

A resolution expressing the opinion that the Provincial Government should encourage the building of super-highways by private enterprise and permit such enterprises to make a service charge for their use, the charges to be under the control of the Utilities Commission, was decisively rejected by the Convention. It was proposed that any charters granted should permit the Government to take over the enterprises "at a fair valuation in a reasonable time," the value at which the common stock could be purchased to be fixed when a charter is granted. In the event of it not being found expedient to grant charters, it was suggested in the resolution that the Government be urged to build super-highways and make an adequate service charge for their use.

History of Alberta's Northern Railways

How the Hardship Which Northern Lines Imposed on Province Is Being Overcome Through Efficient Operation

By JOHN C. BUCKLEY, M.L.A.

The following lucid survey of the history of Northern Railways was presented by Mr. Buckley at the Bow River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Convention.

The Province of Alberta has a railway problem today as a result of policies followed by the Governments of this Province during the years 1909 to July 1920. During this period there were some boom years and a public demand for railways to open up and develop the

North country. Nothing is to be gained at this time by indulging in recriminations and criticisms of these policies. The problem exists and must be faced in the spirit of determination to arrive at the wisest solution and one that will preserve to the Province of Alberta such advantages as the situation offers.

The Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C., Central Canada, and Alberta and Great Waterways Railways, were promoted by J. D. McArthur and his associates during the years 1912, 1913, 1914, and soon after the conclusion of the war, the various Companies found themselves in financial

difficulties and unable to meet the interest on the bonds which had been sold in order to finance the construction of the roads, and which had been guaranteed by the Province of Alberta. When default of interest payments occurred the Government of that day, in order to protect the interest of the Province, was forced to step in and enter into arrangements whereby the operation and maintenance of the railways could be carried on. This was in the year 1920. In the case of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway the Stewart Government decided to undertake the operation and management itself, and this line has been continuously operated by the Provincial Department of Railways since that time. In the case of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C., and Central Canada Railways, the Stewart Government entered into an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway whereby that railway was given a five-year lease of the railways upon terms which were entirely opposed to the interests of the Province, and which permitted the Canadian Pacific Railway to obtain numerous valuable benefits for itself at the expense of the railways of which it was placed in control.

When U.F.A. Government Came In

This was the situation in respect to the Northern railways when the present Government came into office in the year 1921.

In the Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Telephones for the year 1922, public attention was directed to the inequitable nature of the lease agreement under which the E.D. and B.C. and Central Canada Railways were being operated and managed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to the methods by which the interests of the Northern Lines were being subordinated to those of the C.P.R. as manager of the companies.

The criticisms contained in this Report have never been confuted and a report which the Government obtained in the following year from two independent engineers of the highest reputation merely substantiated the assertions contained in the Deputy Minister's report.

During 1924 and 1925 negotiations were entered into by the Government in anticipation of the time when the C.P.R. lease would expire. In the year 1925 the Canadian Pacific Railway indicated its willingness to enter into a further lease of the lines, but declined to make any offer to purchase. In June, 1925, they offered to operate the lines for \$50,000 a year if given a lease for a period of ten years. In conducting these and other negotiations the Government was to some extent embarrassed by the existence of certain securities of the E.D. and B.C. Railway Company which were held by the Royal Bank, and which necessitated the acquiescence and consent of the Bank in any arrangements affecting the future disposition of the Railways. Negotiations for the acquisition of these securities were therefore entered into with the Royal Bank and a settlement was finally effected in the year 1926, whereby the securities were transferred to the Province of Alberta for the sum of \$1,275,000. The Province thus became sole owner of the E.D. and B.C. and Central Canada Railways and was free to carry on negotiations unhampered by any other interests.

Developments in 1926

In 1926 the Canadian Pacific Railway submitted a further proposal to lease the northern lines, making an offer of \$193,000 per annum for a period of years.

Neither the C.P.R. nor Canadian National Railways would make any offers to purchase the lines, and all efforts to dispose of the railways outright having failed, the Government decided that the only course left open was to terminate the lease agreement with the C.P.R. and operate the roads itself. The agreement was accordingly terminated and on November 11th, 1926, the control and management of the E.D. and B.C. and Central Canada Railways passed into the hands of the Government. Just previous to the completion of these arrangements the C.P.R. came forward with a final rental offer of \$250,000 a year, thus confirming in a very definite manner the feeling of the Government that these railways were not the financial incubus they were consistently claimed to be by the C.P.R., and that a substantial operating surplus was obtainable if their operation was conducted solely in the interest of the Province of Alberta.

Why Leasing Undesirable

In deciding to take over the operation and management of the Northern lines itself, the Government was actuated by two main considerations. The first was the conviction that the policy of leasing the lines to outside interests was, in the nature of things, incompatible with the best interests of the Companies. The leasing company would inevitably endeavor to secure the maximum amount of revenue while in control of the lines, and would therefore endeavor to obtain this result by withholding all maintenance expenditures except those of an unavoidable nature, during the term of the agreement. This policy, of course, would very soon result in serious deterioration of the properties, and depreciation of the rolling-stock and equipment, within a few years, to the point where it would require to be scrapped and written off the books as an asset of the companies.

The second consideration was the desire of the Government to ascertain by actual trial the earning potentialities of the railways when given a fair opportunity. By operating the railways ourselves for a time we would be in a position to obtain at least an approximation of the earning power of the railways, and be in a position to utilize the knowledge thus gained

as a basis for any future negotiations that might be entered into having as their object the disposal of the lines to outside interests.

An Advantageous Agreement

Upon assuming control of the Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia and Central Canada Railways, agreements for the interchange of freight traffic at Edmonton were entered into with the Canadian National Railways to which the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway also became a party. These agreements further provided for running rights for all Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and Alberta and Great Waterways passenger trains over the tracks of the Canadian National Railway from E.D. and B.C. Junction to the C.N.R. passenger depot in the city of Edmonton. By these agreements the E.D. and B.C. Railway, in contrast to its previous agreement with the C.P.R., secured an improvement in the arrangement for the interchange of freight traffic at Edmonton, and was able to obtain the use of a down-town passenger station and other necessary facilities upon reasonable terms.

A further opportunity to effect a substantial saving in operating expenses presented itself in the operation of Dunvegan yard terminals. The facilities provided at these terminals were adequate for the needs of both the E.D. and B.C. and A. and G. W. Railways, but since the year 1921 all E.D. and B.C. trains were handled from the C.P.R. terminal at Strathcona, thus leaving the A. and G. W. to operate terminal facilities greatly in excess of its actual requirements. Following the consolidation of all the northern railways under one management, however, the facilities available at these terminals were utilized by both railways, thus making possible considerable economies as a result.

At the end of the first full year of Provincial Government operation it was found that the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and Central Canada Railways had made a profit on operation of \$273,667.90 as against a net deficit of \$136,304.65 in the year 1926. This it will be seen represents a net improvement of almost \$410,000.00 obtained in the first year of Provincial Government operation.

On the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway an operating surplus of \$32,757.75 was obtained in 1927, as against an operating deficit of \$21,405.33 in 1926, an improvement of \$54,163.10.

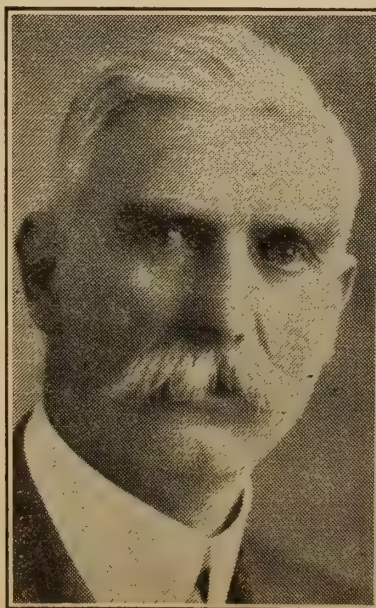
Railway Department Vindicated

These results, it appears to me, fully vindicate the position consistently maintained by the Railway Department for the past several years, that the northern railways could be administered so as to produce a substantial operating surplus each year if given their full opportunity.

The Lacombe and North-Western Railway, which has been owned and operated by the Province of Alberta since the year 1917, is in a somewhat different position to the other Government-owned railways. This railway serves a territory far to the south of that traversed by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C., and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railways. As a consequence it must necessarily be operated as a separate unit, and cannot be subject to the benefits of consolidation with the northern lines, either now or conceivably in the future. The Government therefore felt that the offer of \$1,773,000.00 made for this line, was, under the circumstances, satisfactory and should be accepted.

The position of the Province in regard

(Continued on page 36)



J. C. BUCKLEY, M.L.A.

Pool System of Handling Alberta Potatoes the Only Way

By "VINDEK VERI"

At the Co-operative Institute meetings held in Edmonton recently part of a lecture given by W. C. McKenzie, manager of the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association, Lethbridge, dealt with the subject of marketing potatoes. In view of the importance of this problem being dealt with at an early date in an adequate way by the growers, an article in *The U.F.A.* setting forth, in a brief way, some facts about the potato industry of Alberta at the present moment may be of value to your readers.

I will deal with the subject under various heads:

1st, Production—Alberta, according to government statistics, produces an average of about 150,000 tons of potatoes yearly.

2nd, Potatoes Consumed and Used for Seed—Alberta uses through consumption and for seed some 50,000 tons yearly, thereby leaving from 80,000 to more than 100,000 tons of potatoes to be marketed outside of Alberta.

3rd, Experience of the 1927 Crop—The marketing of the 1927 potatoes was disastrous to the growers. Why? Because it was competitive, and also because the supply appeared to be greater than the demand. The result was that in the month of February and especially in March a large number of individual growers who marketed their own potatoes got cold feet and by their actions, based on ignorance, brought down the prices to from \$10.00 to \$13.00 per ton net to the growers, when it was well known to the management of the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association at Lethbridge that with an orderly system of marketing through Co-operative channels, the market would have paid a price which would have netted the growers at least \$15.00 per ton Canada "B" grade, standard varieties and pack.

4th, Rate Cancellations—In September last an order went out by the railroads cancelling a rate, which had serious effects on vegetable growers. To Fort William and all intermediate points, say from Brandon Manitoba, a special rate of

Our contributor's opinions on the problem of marketing potatoes are based on ten years' experience in handling these products in Alberta.

37c per 100 had been in effect in previous years.

This was cancelled and the regular rate took its place. This made a difference in shipping car lots of potatoes from Southern Alberta points to Winnipeg of \$8.10 per ton, and much more to Fort William. How many potato growers knew this? And why did they not know it? Simply through lack of Co-operative methods of marketing.

5th, United States Conditions—All reports from United States clearly prove that there are greater efforts towards co-ordination on the part of all responsible shippers to place the 1928 crop of potatoes on the various markets according to variety, grades, pack and weight that will materially increase the standardization. For this purpose power reconditioning machines are being used more extensively.

6th, Potato Crop Prospects—Reports to date for this year's crop on this continent indicate that with continued favorable weather conditions the yield will be equal to 1927 with a probable increase.

The above sets forth several of the main factors about marketing Alberta potatoes. Many more could be stated, but sufficient has been told to show the need of intelligent co-operative action.

The only answer the writer can see is to organize a Pool; for sooner or later the force of economic necessity will compel the potato growers to do so. Hence, why not now? Then intelligence will replace ignorance, co-operation competition, orderly marketing chaotic marketing; the outcome will be greater confidence all round, and as confidence is increased, in like ratio success follows.

Well, Potato Growers of Alberta, what are you going to do? For it is up to you. We await your answer.

board many months of hard work to secure the required number. This was secured in September, 1924, and the agency started in January, 1925. We close our books each year July 1st. Therefore, we only had six months to run for the balance of that year. However, during that time we handled \$10,000 worth of produce and livestock and increased our membership to 150 contracts. The next year, 1926, we handled \$150,000 produce and increased our contracts to 300. The next year, 1927, we handled \$280,000 produce and increased our contracts to 680. We are now closing our year for 1928 with a membership of 1,200 contracts, representing \$1,000,000.00 worth of livestock and produce with a large turnover this year. I want you men here in the North to know that we have made some progress in the South in marketing our own produce and livestock.

This will give you a brief outline of that organization as it stands today in the southern part of the Province.

Marketing Potatoes

I first want to draw your attention to the importance of orderly marketing of potatoes. Potatoes are a valuable food, classed next to the king of foods itself—Bread—and are used by every householder in Canada. They are grown in every Province in the Dominion and much of the surplus is exported.

During 1927, this Province used for home consumption 35,000 tons, and for seed 12,000 tons, making a total of 47,000 tons, and leaving a surplus which must find its way to the market of 114,885 tons. Now the question is how are we going to market this large surplus?

The three outstanding features in potatoes are variety, packing and selling. The first is important in order to supply the trade with the variety they ask for. The greatest consideration we have in marketing is the consumer. Give the consumer what he asks for, keep him buying the product you have to sell, and you have solved 75 per cent of the marketing problem. Next the producer must co-operate in doing his part before delivering this product to his selling agency. 75 per cent of the responsibility rests with the producer, and unless he co-operates with his organization he can never hope to receive the price which he expects and is entitled to. This is the great work that a well organized association can do, along educational lines, with the producer.

In packing poor bags must be scrapped. All bags must be purchased from the association. The right size is then given. Every farmer should do his own inspection.

Hay Marketing

This commodity has been marketed in a most unpractical manner and very little attempt has been made, until recently, to standardize and grade for marketing. Our association operates the only alfalfa Hay Pool of its kind in the Dominion of Canada, handling from four to five hundred carloads of hay annually. Our hay is pooled in grades, each pool operating on a three months' period, and each producer receiving a pooled price at the end of that period for all the hay that has been sold.

In 1923 and 1924, we were faced with the problem of hundreds of tons of hay being carried over for the want of a market. Through our co-operative efforts in 1925, we were able to market all our hay and since that time have marketed all the hay our members have had to sell. We have adopted a very rigid system of grad-

Co-operative Manager Gives Views on Problem

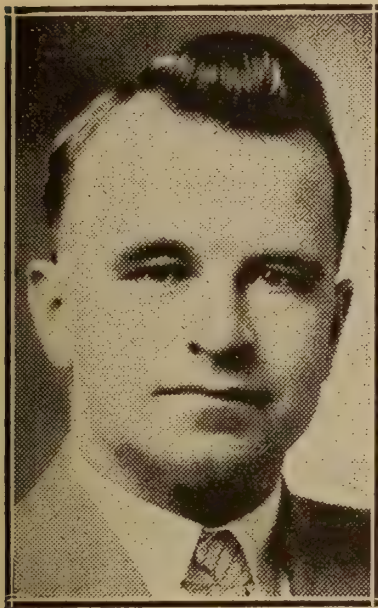
An Address on "Marketing of Hay and Potatoes", by W. C. McKenzie, at Alberta Co-operative Institute

On invitation of the Institute, I have come here to speak to you on "The Marketing of Hay and Potatoes." These two commodities I consider have been unfortunately more neglected, considering their commercial value to the producer, than any other two commodities produced on the farm. Nevertheless, when we consider the value of these products, we shall not hesitate to say that they are worth considering in connection with marketing on a commercial scale. My remarks will be confined to the marketing of hay and potatoes in the Province of Alberta only, and in this connection, I want to refer you to the organization I represent in the Southern part of this Province which is organized on co-operative mixed-commodity contract,

being the second one of its kind in the Province and the largest one of its kind in the West—The Southern Alberta Co-operative Association.

This Association was organized in the Coaldale Irrigated Districts. In 1923, the farmers in that district, which is one of the most productive districts in the Province, after 20 years of continued production followed with as many years of competitive marketing, decided to set up a selling agency on a co-operative basis for the handling of mixed products which are grown in that district. After many meetings at country school-houses, they got a contract drawn up and decided when 100 farmers signed this contract that they would set up this selling agency. It took the Provisional

MANAGER SOUTHERN ALBERTA CO-OP. ASSOCIATION



W. C. McKENZIE

ing which has appealed to the trade in general. We have marketed hay as far east as Manitoba and about a year ago we shipped a trainload of alfalfa to Hong Kong, China.

The Dominion representative makes the statement that, during the last four years, Southern Alberta hay has run at a higher price per ton than any district in the Dominion. We give this credit to the growers who have organized a proper system of making inspection.

All hay is inspected at the time it is delivered. We try to educate each farmer to become his own inspector. Should no inspector be available at the time of delivery, we hold the farmer responsible for loading the car with the grade ordered. Commercial reserves have to be set up and storage room provided for taking care of hay when no orders are available. All hay is insured by the Association, thereby giving the members protection on their products. We recently had a large warehouse burn down which had 500 tons of hay in storage; this was covered by insurance, and producers were paid on pool prices, just the same as though it had been sold. We use grades following those of the American Association, and expect to comply with the act just recently passed by the Ottawa Government with respect to tagging each shipper's hay. This responsibility will rest with the producer at the time of baling.

Future Outlook

The best customer we have had is the Province of British Columbia. This Province is fast becoming self-supporting so far as hay is concerned. From 1922 to 1928 the importation of hay has averaged less than 10,000 tons annually. Thus you will see that our best and biggest customers can easily be taken care of. On the other hand, we find that, drawing a line south of Calgary to the International border, we have in this Province 100,000 acres just coming into its own under irrigation of this land. A large portion will eventually be sown to hay, as alfalfa appears to be the greatest weed exterminator for the irrigated projects. This

means that while the consumption of hay appears for the moment on the increase, our production appears to be on the decrease. This resolves itself into a problem of livestock feeding on the farms. It is true that the history of livestock feeding has not been any too healthy up to the present time, but I am inclined to think that with a proper system of marketing, livestock can be profitably fed. If stock raisers in British Columbia can afford to pay freight of \$5 per ton, plus the price of baling, which is \$3, making a total expenditure of \$8 per ton, this alone should make a nice profit for the man in Alberta who has hay to market. This would solve two great problems: first, instead of shipping our unfinished cattle to the feed lots of Iowa, Illinois, and Eastern Canada, and our surplus hay to other Provinces, we would finish our cattle in our own Province, with our own hay, and market Alberta cattle, finished on Alberta farms, by Alberta farmers, on Alberta hay. This together with the developing of the dairy industry will finally solve the problem of marketing Alberta hay.

This problem must be worked out co-operatively between the producers themselves. It cannot be solved by individual competition.

Warehouses should be constructed by setting up a commercial reserve in order that your selling agency may guarantee delivery at all times. Potatoes should be sold direct to consumers if possible. Wholesale fruit district brokerage firms have a monopoly on distribution.

The Eastern cities buy our potatoes at \$15, sell at \$100 per ton. The gap between producer and consumer is thus large at present, and can only be overcome by close co-operation by producers. A contract is necessary to insure delivery.

Organizing Potato Associations

Associations should be organized in potato districts where no potato organizations now exist. Producers should be assisted in every way possible to organize. The sales should then be controlled by some central agency in order to eliminate competition. Producers should construct these organizations, and the Provincial Government should give every assistance they can.

Many immigrants are coming into our midst, who will settle our irrigated projects, and will adapt themselves to growing potatoes. Further, some effort should be made to get special rates on potatoes. In order that we can get our surplus to the markets. We should organize to supply potato associations with information, in order to avoid over production, and encourage selling at the proper times to prevent any carry-over being dumped; we should extensively advertise our product just as soon as we develop to a point where we can guarantee our quality.

The Province of Alberta grows one of the finest potatoes to be found anywhere, but it must be properly handled for marketing. We should have our products shipped to all the leading cities in Canada, to the Eastern States, the Mid-west States, and as far south as Sunny Tennessee.

NO DANGER

"My brave young man, did you not think of the danger that you were running when you jumped into the water to save my daughter?"

"There was no danger—I am a prize swimmer and have a wife already."—*Der Gemutliche Sachse, Leipsic.*

MANAGER CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS



W. H. TISDALE

Co-operative Wool Growers and Contract Principle

Pointing the Moral of a Story by
W. H. Tisdale

By J. P. WATSON

That there is a continually rising market for Canadian Wool was made apparent at the Alberta Co-operative Institute in Edmonton last month, introduced by W. H. Tisdale, of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers. Incidentally, his speech gave an insight into the workings of the "penny wise" type of mind, when the story was told of growers who had accepted a few cents a pound more than they had received through the Pool the previous season, only to find out later that the price had gone up beyond anticipation, and they were badly bitten.

Moral for Poolers

To point a moral to the wheat, milk, cattle and other poolers, I repeat the story. So long as the price of wool remained on a comparatively low level there was no incentive to the Jew or other buyer to visit the wool growers, but when the market rose steadily until wool values were some 40 per cent higher these itinerant buyers began to get busy. The Co-operative announced to its patrons that wool values were going to rise still higher, but in spite of that a number accepted offers amounting to around 3 or 4 cents higher than they had received through the Pool last year. Offers of 23½¢, 24½¢ and 25½¢ per lb. were accepted by growers for wool still on the sheep's back, the bargain having been sealed by a one dollar payment. When values rose to 30 cents, naturally Mr. Pennywise kicked himself.

One Jew went to a "key man" in a district offering 25 cents. Three visits were made, but proved abortive as the man stood fast for the Pool. Then the itinerant went to five others and told them that Mr. So-and-so (the key man)

had sold to him for 25 cents on the back. Three of them fell for it, to repent later. *A clear case for a contract Pool instead of the present voluntary method.*

Mr. Tisdale, in very interesting manner, detailed the efforts made by the Pool for over four years to introduce a system of grading so that markets could be widened for Canadian wool. London and Boston were the two great world wool

centres, and a year ago out of 3½ million lbs. of medium produced, 2 millions went to the overseas market. This last year the situation was somewhat reversed, Boston absorbing larger quantities of the main product.

Canada's wool product was divided into two main groups, which in turn were split into sub-groups, such as choice and average; the domestic clip, which affect-

ed the farmer with a few sheep graded bright or choice, semi-bright or average; and dark or poor, and if the price for the first named should be 38 cents a lb. the second would be 36c and the last 33c. Grading was based on length of staple and cleanliness of fleece. Canadian markets for wool in the grease simmered down to about five, as fine underwear factories had no equipment for scouring.

The Future of the Western Farmer

An address delivered before the Alberta Co-operative Institute, 1928—A Survey of the Prospects of Western Canadian Agriculture—Russia's Increased Domestic Consumption and Its Significance for Canada.



By
Dr. D. A. MacGIBBON
Head of Department of Political Economy, University of Alberta.

It is always interesting to speculate about the future, and every one is tempted to do so. But speculations are of little value unless they are solidly based on known facts and provided that they do not run contrary to the teachings of experience. What I wish to do is to emphasize certain factors of importance inherent in the agricultural situation in this country, and, by adding to that the teachings of experience with regard to agricultural co-operation, to set forth a view of what the future can hold out to the man in Western Canada who devotes himself to agriculture.

(1) We know that we have in Western Canada one of the largest areas in the world devoted to the production of foodstuffs for export. Our exportable surplus of wheat alone in a reasonably favorable year such as 1925-26 amounted to over 275,000,000 bushels. If we add to that the wheat exported in the form of flour, this amount increases to approximately 325,000,000 bushels. Coarse grains add another 75,000,000 bushels, or we have a total grain export of over 400,000,000 bushels. Apart from grain there are considerable exports of live stock and live stock and dairy products.

In Centre of World's Affairs

The fact that we have such a large exportable surplus of foodstuffs puts us at once into the centre of the world's affairs. At the present moment the markets of the world reflect the changing expectations we in the West form about the size of the current crop. In turn, we study with interest the crop reports from the Argentine, Australia, the United States, and of Europe itself, for we recognize that the conditions of growth in these countries can affect the price at which our chief commodities can be marketed. Of necessity we have continually before us the important question of the stability and state of our foreign markets. But in this respect the Western farmer has no genuine cause for real alarm and *here we differ from those nations whose exports consist of manufactured goods.* The great manufacturing nations are intensely pre-occupied with the problem of markets. They are forever on the quest for markets and watch each other with open anxiety lest one should supplant the other. They know that inventions and changes of style and taste may also play havoc with their foreign trade, and these facts also become a basis for their anxiety. But the exports that leave Western Canada are the fundamental necessities of human life, the primary foodstuffs upon which mankind relies. Indeed, far from having to indulge in a frenzied

search for markets, we know that our products are wanted. Western Europe, as time passes, is making an increasingly anxious study of how to assure to its teeming population guarantees of ample supplies of foodstuffs. It scans even more closely than we do ourselves the crop reports of the food surplus countries.

Good Reason for Anxiety

There is reason for this anxiety: It is found in the great growth of population in the last century and a quarter and with that the gradual exploitation of sources of food supply. In 1800 the population of the world has been estimated to have been around 900,000,000 people. At that time a dread spectre developed that food resources would prove insufficient for increasing population. However, during the nineteenth century cheap transportation which opened up the United States, Canada, South America and Australia dispelled this alarm. But with the opening of the twentieth century it has reappeared, for since 1800 the population of the world has doubled and is now placed at over 1,800,000,000 people. Let us notice what this increase means. Great Britain used to be able to draw part of her supplies of grain from Germany, but now Germany herself must import large quantities of foodstuffs to feed a population that has grown, despite the war, from 40,000,000 in 1870 to 63,000,000 in 1925. For a long time the United States was a steady source of supply for foodstuffs, and is still a leading country of export, but with a population that has increased from 76,000,000 in 1900 to 118,000,000 at the present time, an increase of 42,000,000, and is still continuing to grow rapidly, the United States is fast fading out of the picture as an important food exporting country. In fact, the estimates for 1926 are that while the United States exported \$891,000,000 worth of foodstuffs, at the same time she drew from the rest of the world foodstuffs valued at \$927,000,000. That is, on balance there was a net import of foodstuffs amounting to \$36,000,000.

"Menace" of Russia's Reappearance

Let me now turn to consider another great source of food supplies in the past, the great country of Russia. Ever since the war the prairie farmer has had held up to him as an impending menace, the re-appearance of Russia on a vast scale in the world's grain markets. This reminds me that during the early days of the war we heard a great deal about the Russian military steam roller which was going to move forward irresistibly

and crush the central powers. We know that it did nothing of the sort. Wherever I hear it predicted that Russia is going to bring low prices and hard times to the Western farmer by dumping vast quantities of grain upon the world's markets I recall the Russian military steam roller, 1914, and I venture to assert that the Russian economic steam roller will prove just as delusive as the former did.

May I submit certain reasons in support of this assertion? One aspect of the Russian revolution was the almost complete dislocation of the forms of economic life. This led to a considerable decrease in the area of land under cultivation there; as a result, although ten years have elapsed, total production has not yet, or has only just, reached pre-war figures. Moreover, the trading organizations of that country were disastrously shattered. Now it has been observed that after a war or revolution, while material losses may be quickly replaced, if the accumulated skill of a people is destroyed it requires generations to rebuild. The most severe loss that Russia endured as a result of the revolution was the almost entire disappearance of the classes in society possessing technical and business skill. This has hampered and delayed and continues to hamper and delay Russia's recovery.

Yet, while production has scarcely reached pre-war standards, Russian population continues to increase. The population of Russia, according to the census of 1926-27, was 146,000,000, an increase of 15,000,000 in the last six years. Despite war, revolution and famine, Russia's population is somewhat larger than the population for the same territory in 1913.

Was at Expense of Peasant.

Moreover, it has been made evident that the Russian export of wheat under the regime of the Czar came from the large estates of the Russian nobles. This exportable surplus was actually a "hunger surplus"; procured at the expense of the poverty, degradation, and undernourishment of the Russian peasant. By far the most important feature of the Russian revolution has been the seizure and appropriation of these vast estates by the land-hungry peasant. A result has been a lessened surplus for export since the peasant naturally insists upon taking care of his own needs first. In this connection at the International Wheat Pools Conference at Regina recently we had the pleasure of hearing Mr. M. S. Lulinsky, the repre-

sentative of the Soviet Government, who said:

"The decline in Soviet exports during the present year and the general reduction in Soviet grain exports as compared with pre-war is accounted for by the increased domestic consumption of grain, especially of wheat, and also by the desire of the peasants to have considerable grain stocks in hand in order to ensure themselves against crop failures which occur periodically in Russia."

The president of the Soviet Republic has himself stated: "We must realize that the shortage of grain for urban or export consumption is not the result of accident or poor crops."

Others have come to the same conclusion. I note that recently L. W. Lyde, professor of geography, in the University of London, has declared that "Russia will never again be a rival of Canada as a wheat-exporting country." Grain growing in the future, he says, lies with the Canadian farmer. Professor Lyde's reasons for counting Russia out as an important factor in the world's food production are that her population is 72 to the square mile, as compared with Canada's two or three, and that her total grain crops now are hardly more than sufficient to feed her own population.

* * *

WHAT WORLD SURVEY SHOWS

This brief survey of world conditions leads but to one conclusion: that there is an increasing intensity of demand for grain and other foodstuffs and that upon the fertile plains of the Canadian Northwest there are likely to be produced for a long time the largest available surpluses to meet the increasing requirements of the world. And let us note that marketing experience tells us that increasing intensity of demand means ordinarily increasingly favorable conditions of exchange.

We know, of course, that variations in the weather may produce in certain seasons a temporary glut or over-abundance of supplies. It is also clear that an unduly rapid increase in our country in the acreage devoted to grain might for a time depress the price, but if we take the general trend over a period of years, I can see no other deduction that can be made from the facts but that the farmers of the Canadian Northwest will find themselves in an increasingly favorable position, and that they will witness the gradual expansion of the area under cultivation to its northern limits.

Assured Demand Not Enough

This is the first and basic fact inherent in our situation that I wish to impress upon you this afternoon. But let me point out that while we are in the presence of an assured demand for our commodities that in itself is not sufficient to assure to the Western farmer comfort and prosperity. Large and necessary supplies come to the markets of the world where the standard of living of the producer is almost unbelievably low. The farmer in the Canadian West has a high standard of living. He wishes to maintain and to improve that standard. Our problem is to produce and market our surpluses under such conditions that this will be possible. We appear to have a favorable margin in the production of surplus foodstuffs over many parts of the world, but that margin is not so great that we can idly assume that this superiority is sufficient of itself for us to rest on our oars and bid the world

accept our supplies at our own terms. We must recognize that although our production costs are relatively low, we are an inland country, far from our ultimate markets, and the expenses of transportation eat into our relative advantage; moreover, at present we are cultivating what is practically virgin soil with all its stored richness. If we allow the soil to become exhausted, our position, as the years go by, would be seriously prejudiced by our own neglect.

Must Be Scientific Farming

(2) This is the second point that I wish to insist upon—there must be in all its technical aspects, intelligent scientific farming. By intelligent farming I mean there must be the most careful study into the capacities of the soil, both with respect to what it is best suited to produce and by what manner its fertility may be maintained and improved; there must be a zealous endeavor to select only the finest types of seed grain, and there must be eternal war waged against the production of scrub cattle and swine. Our surpluses are undoubtedly necessary on the world's markets, but we should never be content to become important there merely because of the large quantity we produce; we should only be satisfied with continuing to market grain and other foodstuffs that will command the very highest premiums because they are of the highest quality.

Danger of Soil Depletion.

In making these observations I am not engaging in mere shadow boxing for there are certain facts that might easily become disquieting which we must face. Some years ago, President Bracken, of Manitoba Agricultural College, now Premier Bracken of Manitoba, in dealing with that Province, pointed out the dangers of soil depletion. He said:

"The effect of a generation of cropping to wheat has been to reduce the nitrogen in the surface seven inches of soil by 20 per cent. to 30 per cent., the phosphorus content by an equal amount, and organic matter by 20 to 50 tons per acre. In a generation more than a quarter of the potential wealth of the surface soil has disappeared."

In thirty years, he said, the average wheat yield in the Province had dropped from 19 bushels to 15 bushels per acre.

Let me take one other instance. The dockage that had to be cleaned out at the terminals of the crop of 1923, a year when I had occasion to make some study of the problem, amounted to 557,587,810 pounds, or if we turn this into bushels, at 60 pounds to the bushel, 9,293,130 bushels. The freight alone on this dockage amounted to approximately \$1,170,000. These are but two instances of our situation which might easily become elements of danger. Both are probably due to the scanty capital at the disposal of the first generation of farmers in the Canadian Northwest; but it leaves to the present and to future generations a challenge to bring practice of farming in the Northwest up to the highest point in technical productivity and excellence.

And in connection with this point I wish to emphasize the importance of scientific agricultural research, the enormous significance of which is only beginning to be realized. I could give many instances of the value of research to the farmer, but I choose only one and that one probably familiar to most of you. I have before me a pamphlet prepared by L. H. Newman, the Dominion Cerealists, in which he sets forth the results of the

efforts of the plant breeder to introduce superior varieties of wheat.

Effect of Adopting Marquis Wheat

With respect to Marquis wheat he says:

"It is now possible to calculate fairly accurately the extent to which Marquis has been able to increase the money value of our annual wheat crop over that which would have been possible had we still to depend upon Red Fife as our leading variety. We now have the results of several years' comparative yielding tests. According to these tests, it would appear safe to say that Marquis excels Red Fife in yielding power by at least five bushels per acre over the West generally. Assuming that Marquis now occupies 15,000,000 acres, or approximately 75 per cent. of the area devoted to wheat in Canada, and that this area yields five bushels more than Red Fife would have yielded (had it been possible to grow Red Fife on the same land), we find that our harvests have been increased 75,000,000 bushels annually. In other words, we are able to realize probably \$100,000,000 more from our wheat crop annually than would have been possible had we still to rely upon the variety with which we started. Even if the increased yield which Marquis gave over Red Fife were reduced by one-half, we still have an enormous sum to place to the credit of the former variety each year.

"It must also be remembered that the advent of Marquis has made it possible to grow a high-yielding quality wheat in many districts in which wheat might not have been attempted, or if attempted would have yielded much less, and, in many cases, would have been of lower quality and grade."

At the present time we hear a good bit being said about the danger of injuring the quality of our wheat by introducing too many new varieties. Common sense tells us new varieties must be introduced with great caution, yet on the other hand Mr. Newman points out that the need for a still earlier maturing variety has been urgently felt in a great many districts, and it is right and proper that the plant breeder should continue his work with this end in view.

Money Wisely Expended

The work of the plant breeder is only one instance of what research can do for the farmer. Many others could be cited. Sometimes, however, the apparent slowness with which results are achieved leads the farmer to question the value of the expenditures made upon scientific research. It is true that scientific investigations require time and money, but there can be no doubt that it is time and money wisely expended. The production of Marquis wheat was the culmination of over 20 years of patient experimentation until the efforts of the scientist were crowned with success. No one to-day would deny that it was well worth while. Moreover, we must always remember that superior qualities of product and advanced methods of farming reduce the cost of production. And to the extent that this is achieved the prairie farmer will lay the foundation for additional revenues from commodities whose prices are ultimately determined upon a world market.

Before I leave this aspect of my subject I wish to point out, as emphatically as I can, that the most perfect co-operative marketing organization in the world will not bring prosperity to any group of producers without a good product to

(Continued from page 36)

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Patronize Pool Elevators!

NEW SYSTEM OF HANDLING BRINGS SAVINGS TO PATRONS

The attention of Wheat Pool members is directed to the new system of operating Pool elevators, which will go into effect commencing with the delivery of the new crop.

The plan is to operate the system on a cost basis to patrons. *As this will mean a considerable saving to Pool members, everyone who can possibly do so is urged to deliver his wheat through a Pool house.*

Summary of Plan

In order that a general understanding may be had of the new plan an outline of the proposition is herewith given.

Wheat Delivered Through Pool Elevators

Street wheat in wagon lots—A charge of 1½¢ a bushel will be made.
Special bin—no charge for handling or service.

Wheat Loaded Over Platform

No charge for handling or service when car directed to Pool terminals.

Wheat Through Non-Pool Elevators

Pool wheat shipped to Pool terminals through non-Pool elevators—No Pool charge, but handling charge imposed by elevator company.

Operating At Cost

As this system means operating on a cost basis, if terminal earnings do not offset country elevator operation cost, the actual deficit will be charged against Pool elevator patrons on a per bushel basis and deducted from final Pool payment.

Farm Storage

The Alberta Wheat Pool is paying farm storage during the coming crop year to patrons of Pool elevators as well as to patrons of line elevators at points where no Pool facilities are available, on the following basis:

Wheat kept on farm until December 15th, 1928—1¢ per bushel.

Wheat kept on farm until January 15th, 1929—an additional 1¢ per bushel.

A total of 2¢ per bushel is the maximum storage allowance.

The object sought is to delay the delivery of wheat in order that as much Pool wheat as possible may be marketed through Pool elevators.

Elevator Storage

No storage charges will be made for grain delivered by members who special-bin their wheat, providing they complete delivery of carload lots during the fifteen-day free period. If delivery is not completed during such a period, the usual storage charges will be made.

Eagerness to Sell Ruins Farm Markets

Modern Business Demands Scientific Building of Safe and Dependable Outlets

Just as patience is the farmer's chief virtue in the long months of producing a crop, impatience has become the chief cause for his distress when it comes to marketing time.

"The grower will plant, cultivate, fertilize, spray, nurse and otherwise care for his crops until they come to maturity," states the *National Pecan Exchange News*. "But the minute the crop is harvested he gets in an awfully big hurry to sell. How often do we hear farmers say they would rather take less and sell for spot cash than to join that co-op and wait on their money? Such inexcusable haste to turn a crop into money at time of harvest is not at all in harmony with the time and

patience, forbearance and expense required to produce that crop. Men in industry and big business do not act in that manner.

"After the grower has spent the best of his time, labor and money to bring his crops to fruition, his work is only half done. The other half of his business consists of building safe, dependable and profitable markets. Manufacturers and merchants do this. They spend as much time, thought and money in selling their goods as they do in making them. Modern advertising and high-tension sales methods practiced by big business illustrate this point clearly—and the farmer, who is also a manufacturer of his own

products from the soil, stands by mute and helpless. Why doesn't he take a page out of the successful experience of big business and build his own co-operative marketing organization, which he himself owns, operates and controls, and thus put his own product on a level with the industrialist and manufacturer?

Marketing Is Difficult Business

"The marketing end of any business is difficult, requiring experience and knowledge," the *News* continues to point out. "The farmer alone cannot do it but united he can do much in handling his own sales problems. Every manufacturer has two main departments in his business—his production department and his marketing department. The farmer's farm is his production department, but since his capital is comparatively limited he cannot afford to have his own marketing department, and if he could there would be such a multitude that the competition between farmers would be ruinous. But, by joining together in one central co-operative sales organization, the farmer can build an efficient marketing agency that will enable him to put out to the trade a well-graded, standardized and trade-marked commodity, and thus enable him to expand his distribution, stabilize prices, adjust the supply to the current demand, put out what the consumer wants in the way the consumer wants it, and thus secure the very highest prices for the product the same as big business is doing every day. Let a foreign foe threaten, and immediately we farmers are ready to rush to arms (and rightly so) and march shoulder to shoulder with men of high and low estate—all brothers who present a united and concerted front to overcome the enemy. But—these same farmers will unwittingly let in another foe just as deadly to their business—the speculative dealer who spreads false reports and malicious propaganda and prejudices the minds of the growers against their best friend, their only source of permanent deliverance from bondage, their own co-op. It is just as important for the farmer to build up his own marketing agency and market his own products as it is that he should spend his time, money and labor in producing those crops.

"Roosevelt one time said the farmer must first of all grow good crops to support himself and his family, but when this has been accomplished the effort for better farming should cease to stand alone on production but should be accompanied by better business and better living on the farm. It is at least as important that the farmer should get the largest possible returns in money, comfort and social advantages from the crops which he sells as that he should get the largest crops from the land which he farms."

ORIENT TURNS TO FLOUR

Canadian Milling and Grain Journal—The pronounced desire among the Chinese to increase their stature is causing them to consider the use of wheat flour products in preference to rice which has been the staple food of the Oriental since the days of Confucius. The Japanese also have a plan to set aside one day a week for the consumption of bread made from white flour.

Pool Personalities

A. J. McPHAIL

President, Canadian Wheat Pool.
President, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.



The McPhail physiognomy looks as if it had been invented by one of those strong, primitive sculptors who never troubled to knock the corners off the granite. Nowadays this sort of sculpture is called "futurist"—and what a model the McPhail

head would make for such an artist as Mestrovic! The said head is almost exactly cubical, and the facade thereof is distinguished by a nose which asserts itself with all the stern angularity of an Egyptian pyramid. One's first glimpse at Mr. McPhail creates a definite impression of rugged strength, capacity and penetration.

The man who is now President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., is not likely to be mistaken for the Apollo Belvedere. But since the Belvedere was for many years thought to be the portrait of a lady, Mr. McPhail may count on "honors even" for his particular style of beauty, even in the company of Greek gods.

His ruggedness has a good background, and has been well seasoned. He was born in December, 1883, at Paisley, Bruce County, Ontario—which explains his grim Scotch mouth and dancing Celtic eyes. At the age of 15 he came west and worked on a farm near Minnedosa. Later he homesteaded at Newdale, Man. In 1907 he went to his brother's homestead in Saskatchewan, and in 1908 came to Winnipeg, for a term at Manitoba Agricultural College.

Then he went back to Saskatchewan and started farming in real earnest in the Elfros country. That region is "a good mixed farming country," which is another way to spell work. He was a careful and fairly successful farmer, but he had younger brothers and sisters who were more or less dependent upon him, and he found, as many other farmers have found, that large crops do not necessarily mean large profits.

A bachelor (until a year ago), a good deal of a student; it was soon recognized at the Grain Growers' local that whenever Alec McPhail got up to speak he had something to say. He was chosen delegate to the conventions, where he expressed himself with growing force and conviction. He has that deliberate way of speech which carries the force of intense earnestness and sincerity.

By 1920 when the farmers were nursing their disappointment over the suspension of the Canada Wheat Board, Mr. McPhail was definitely looming up among the younger element, and more than once he put forward penetrating questions which caused the self-perpetuating and apparently permanent high officials of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers to frown and wince.

The "Ginger Group"

The next year saw the beginnings of what was at the time called the "Ginger

Group" in the Association. Their emergence was accompanied by the appearance of a similar "Ginger Group" in the Saskatchewan Legislature. The McNaughtons of Tessier, George W. Robertson, of Wynyard, George F. Edwards, Mr. McPhail and others were the nucleus of this movement. Mr. McPhail strayed into no political bypaths. He confined his attention to the Association. The group which believed that a change of officers at the head of the Association would not necessarily prove fatal gained numbers rapidly. The first real sign of the new order came in 1922 when J. B. Musselman, the semi-permanent secretary of the S.G.G.A., was elevated to the "senate"—as the directorate of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., was called—and Mr. McPhail succeeded him in the secretaryship.

Further new blood was let into the Association executive in 1923 and in July of that year the executive decided in favor of the contract pool plan. From that time on, Mr. McPhail has belonged heart, soul and body to the Pool.

His apparently inexhaustible energy is accompanied by inexhaustible patience. He listens always to honest expressions of opinion. There is only one thing that makes the McPhail chin jut out impa-

tiently, and that is palpable insincerity or personal ambition.

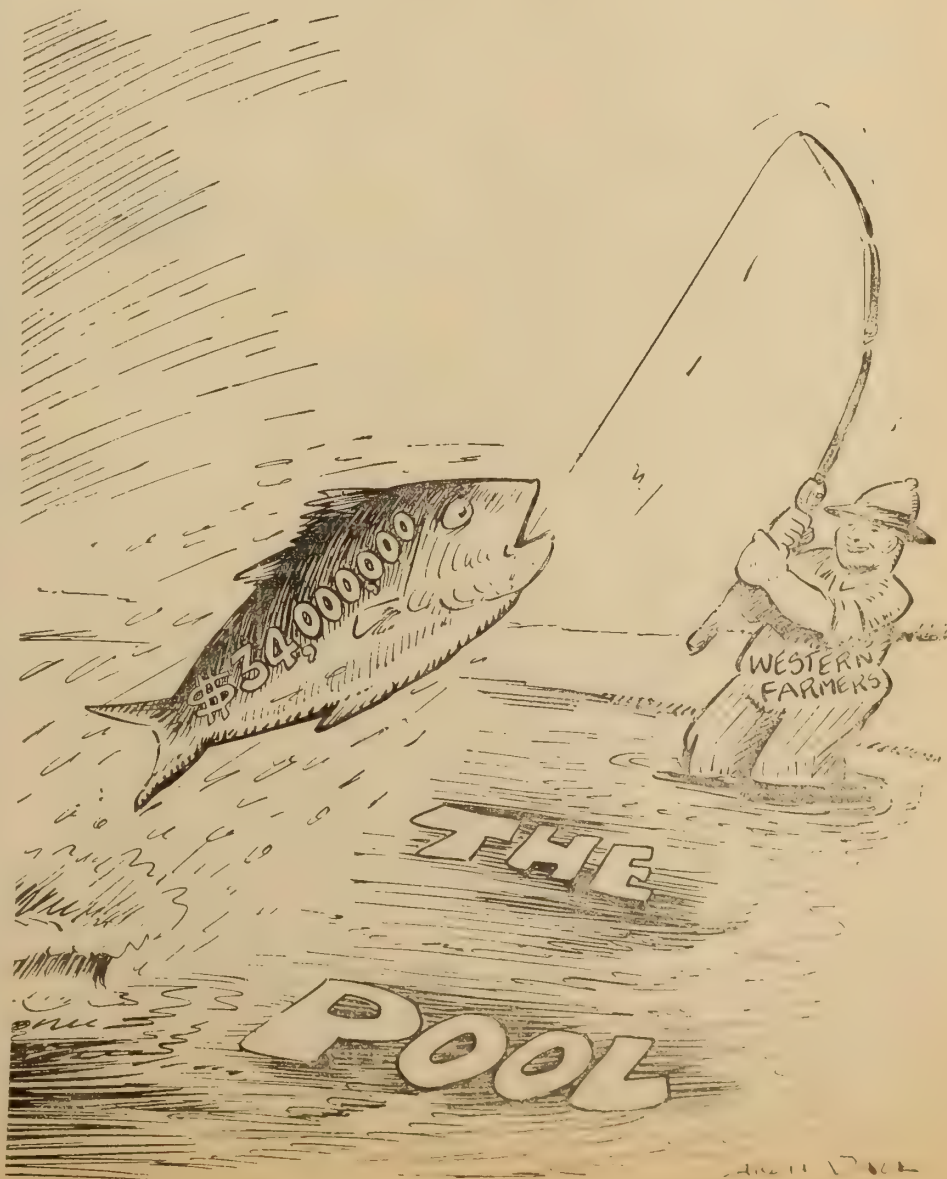
He is almost utterly devoid of small talk. It is doubted whether he even knows the story of the two Irishmen. But his mind is alert and keen, and when he is asked to say what he thinks he leaves no possible doubt whatever.

THE PROMISE OF THE CROP

Toronto Globe.—All Canada faces the maturing stage of the Western crop with hope, but not without anxiety. There are favorable conditions which perhaps have never been equalled, and yet it is too soon to give way to unrestrained optimism. An unfavorable turn in temperature or moisture might seriously reduce the crop, which now promises so well that the prospects are "almost too good to be true." Hot, moist air might bring the dread enemy rust, and cut many millions from the farmers' return.

First of all, there was an increase in wheat acreages of about 10 per cent in the West this year. The start on the land was delayed, but it was more than made up, and the season is now in advance of 1927. There was much rain, but during the past few days the weather has been

A Good Catch!



clear and warm, and growth has been rapid. Wheat is heading out in Manitoba with corresponding progress farther west, especially in Alberta. There have been practically no pests, and no cause yet to expect an outbreak of rust. In fact, all signs at the moment point to the harvesting of a record crop.

Fortunately for the wheat grower, a better market now seems assured than in former years of high yield. The best crop in the past was in 1923, when the wheat harvest of all Canada was 474,000,000 bushels, or an average of 21 bushels to the acre, and of a total value of \$316,000,000. The next year the harvest was only 262,000,000 bushels or 11.3 bushels to the acre, but owing to higher prices the value was \$320,000,000. The slump in prices in 1923 has not recurred, perhaps due in a large measure to the "orderly marketing" of the Pool. In any event, the values of the last three harvests are estimated at \$459,000,000 in 1925, \$442,000,000 in 1926, and \$439,000,000 in 1927. The farmers of Western Canada now receive a fair return for their wheat, and the result is seen in increased home comforts, better buildings, reduced debt and greater contentment.

News & Views

Gleichen Call.—Not long since the merchants smiled at the farmers for lack of co-operation. Now the farmers have the laugh the other way.

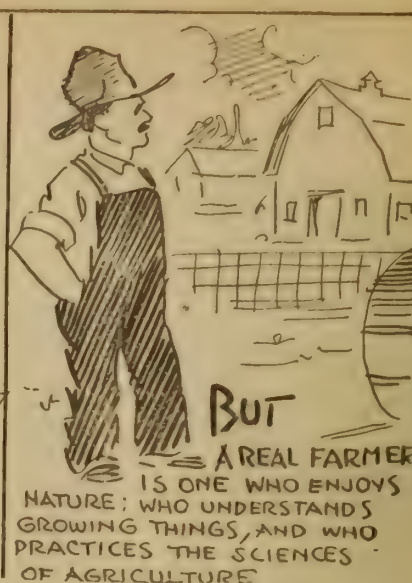
Pleased With Pool Treatment

Mr. Lloyd Hehn, of Didsbury, writes the Alberta Wheat Pool head office as follows: "I might say that I am very pleased to be able to haul my wheat to a Pool elevator. I was well satisfied with the service received last fall and winter, especially on special bin wheat. I shipped two car loads that graded 2, and one of these cars I thought might grade 3. Now this is the first time that I ever received a better grade than I expected, and until last year when shipping through line companies, it was generally one grade lower than expected. It is some satisfaction to know that there is no tampering with the wheat between the farm and the Pool terminal elevator."

Nulaid News.—We sometimes become impatient when progress is slow. We feel that things should be accomplished "right now!" Let us remember that the steamboat was invented in 1785, and Fulton's steamboat, the *Claremont*, actually operated in 1807, but it was many years before the steamboat was a practical means of transportation to be used in commerce. The first railroad train was operated in 1825, the first telephone was used in 1876, the telegraph in 1835, and the first aeroplane got off the ground in 1897, and yet it took practically 30 years before the aeroplane was perfected to the point when Lindbergh flew across the Atlantic.

We should not, therefore, expect any new program to be placed into 100 per cent operation within any short period of time. So far as our co-operative marketing program is concerned, it has been demonstrated that the fundamental facts and principles are sound and correct. The need for such an organization is apparent, and we should adopt and promote this method of selling as rapidly as possible, in order that the much needed benefits may be secured for our industry.

THERE ARE MEN WHO CALL THEMSELVES FARMERS SIMPLY BECAUSE THEY HOLD THE DEED TO A FARM



THERE ARE MEN WHO CALL THEMSELVES COOPERATORS SIMPLY BECAUSE THEY HAVE SIGNED A POOL CONTRACT.



Why Not?

The Nebraska Farmer.—Mr. Wheat Grower, how would you like to know at this season of the year that you could haul your grain to market or hold it, and at your own convenience market it, receiving therefor the average price for the year; that you need not worry about what the price would be tomorrow or next day, or whether the world crop was large or small, or whether the price in February or March was going to be higher or lower than it is now; that you need not scan the daily market pages with their alternate bullish and bearish reports based many times upon conditions that are temporary or do not exist; that you need not worry about the speculator who usually sells short at this time of the year, knowing that the bulk of the crop will be marketed within the first few months following harvest, thus depressing the market?

It is possible to have this assurance and accompanying peace of mind about your marketing. It can be brought about when wheat growers themselves pool their interests and own their agencies of marketing. Over 140,000 Canadian farmers know it can be done, for they are doing it. Is there any good reason why wheat farmers in this country should not know the same?

The Trend of the Times

Land O' Lakes News.—Will the farmer enter the business world and retain his inherent right to produce and distribute his own products through a co-operative organization like Land O'Lakes or are we going to relinquish this right to other privately-owned agencies and become mere producers with peasantry facing rural life is the question facing the farmer today.

This is a day of merging of all lines of business. Almost daily we read of the merging of some business enterprise such as railroad companies, banks, automobile companies, steel corporations, etc.

The latest development along this line is the merging and broadening of activities of large food distributing organizations such as chain stores, milk companies, ice cream manufacturers, and meat packers.

It is very evident that these distributors through the power gained by uniting with others are aiming to control both distribution and manufacture of our dairy products and we can name many instances where certain large distributors are already owners of creameries and other dairy products manufacturing plants located in our very midst. It is impossible for creameries as individuals to stem the tide that is gradually rolling over them and gaining control and ownership of their

own plants, unless they merge their efforts as they have through the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., to meet this fast-developing situation.

Farmers must manufacture and merchandise their own products in a business-like manner if they are to retain control of their own business.

Some Recent Signers of Second Series Contracts

The following have signed up three hundred acres, or over, for the ensuing five-year period:

Mrs. L. A. Roberts, Los Angeles, California, 545 acres; Jacob Dusslinger, Shepard, 300 acres; Jacob Gatz, Bow Island, 300; James Graham, Kirkcaldy, 325; Peter Albrecht, Forestburg, 350; Frank A. Moxley Estate, Rosedale Station, 406; Enoch Anderson, Balzac, 300; E. M. Brown, Acme, 450; Arthur H. Evans, Three Hills, 355; J. D. Patterson, Acme, 400; Z. C. Deal, Vulcan, 770; H. W. Braden, Carbon, 300; A. G. Anderson, Carbon, 340; T. M. Evans, Acme, 500; R. P. Atkins, New Dayton, 400; D. W. Drake, New Dayton, 700; Buck Bros., Kitscoty, 350; Leslie Dygert, Potlatch, Idaho, 390; Alice H. Dunsmore, Portland, Oregon, 478; Thos. Eldridge Davis, Acme, 300; A. G. Charlton, Acme, 300; J. L. Davis, Acme, 320; Jas. Haining, Acme, 315; Mrs. Gust Kaupp, New Dayton, 350; Kaupp Bros., New Dayton, 560; Wm. Metheny, Cluny, 320; H. S. Johnson, Okotoks, 650; Allen Mao, Loverna, Sask., 300; Peter Neilson, Acadia Valley, 350; Levite Morneau, Carstairs, 300; Henry Heidecker, Federal, 300; Wm. Marshman, Rockyford, 400; J. Hurst, High River, 300; W. J. Noble, High River, 300; Samuel McCord, Milo, 300; Earl H. Kelsey, Kelsey, 300; John Lukacs, Retlaw, 400; F. P. Dettter, Arrowwood, 1300; O. M. Catey, New Dayton, 600; Caleb Candy, New Dayton, 350; Samuel Wylie, Delia, 370; Henry Wormsbecker, Hilda, 310; Alex Reid, Fleet, 300; Yellowlees Bros., Crossfield, 310; Niels, C. Peterson, Stirling, 800; W. C. Sherman, Granum, 400; John Frystek, Foremost, 435; N. H. Leick, Bow Island, 325; E. E. Hutchins, Winnifred, 300; Andrew Johansen, Chancellor, 500; N. P. Nelson, Chancellor, 900; Arie Hegi, Chancellor, 445; Hugh R. McGrandle, Innisfail, 320; Robt. A. Hodges, Barons, 400; J. R. Perry, Chin, 400; Frank Urban, Taber, 320; Chas. Urban, Taber, 320; Leonard Vanholm, Travers, 400; John Kinzell, Retlaw, 300; M. Cunningham, Chin, 470; Arthur F. Mack, Bow Island, 330; Mathia Kuefler, Galahad, 400; Peter Kuefler, Galahad, 325; Mrs. Maragert Kuefler, Galahad, 350; Fred Elrich, Schuler, 300; Ernest Sutton, Cluny, 500; Otto Thulien, Ensleigh, 300; Melvin Bechtel, Blackie, 375; A. J. Allen, Vauxhall, 300; Lillian M. Bennett, Retlaw, 300; Wm. F. Stamp, Travers, 500; John Adland, Enchant, 300; Hyrum Pirie, Welling, 300; Oscar Thompson, Kingman, 530; C. E. & G. R. Torrence, Granum, 420; A. Reumiller, Keoma, 300; H. C. Wakelyn, Grainger, 400; F. C. Smith, Acme, 300; Alfred Pearson, Ghost Pine Creek, 450; Wm. Strankman, Loverna, Sask., 325; Alex. Smith, Ensigh, 520; Ben Gill, Irvine, 340; Fred W. Weiss, Irvine, 315; Catherine S. Peterson, Lethbridge, 850; W. Palmer, Raymond, 300; Roy W. Risinger, New Dayton, 600; K. Takoguchi & N. Takeba, New Dayton, 300; J. G. Welsh,

(Continued on page 28)

"Join the Wheat Pool and Reap All You Sow"

Alberta Pool Slogan

Mrs. A. G. Bird, of Viking, won the contest for the best slogan for the Alberta Wheat Pool. Her contribution was, "Join the Wheat Pool and Reap All You Sow."

Over two hundred and sixty entered the contest and submitted slogans. Some really clever word groupings were sent in and the final choice was not easy to make. Mrs. Bird's suggestion was finally chosen.

The slogan which won the prize has many features to commend it. In the first place its scope grasps the entire idea of the Pool movement. Read it again—"Join the Pool and Reap All You Sow." That is the summary of the impulse that welded twenty-two thousand farmers into the Alberta Wheat Pool five years ago this fall.

Then the slogan is not too long and not too short. It does not depict an exaggerated picture.

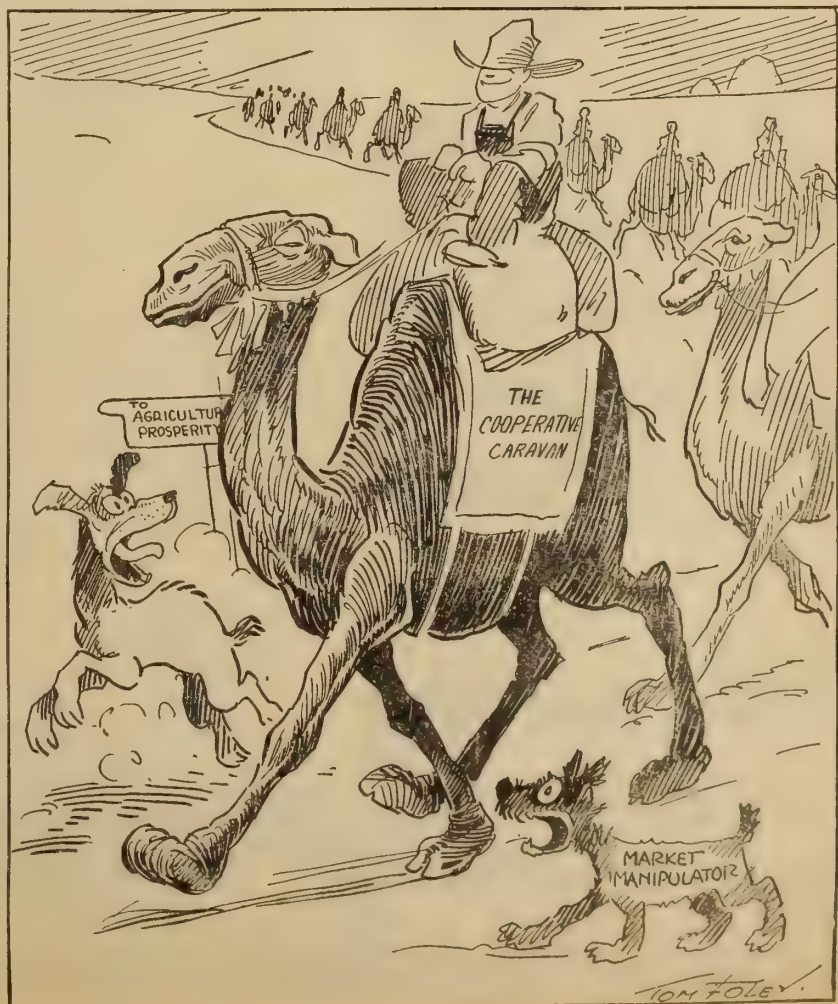
It does not tend to build up false

hopes. At the same time it holds a promise which can be and is being fulfilled.

The Alberta Wheat Pool is not a miracle-working organization. It is not a gold mine or a mint turning out streams of gold to its members. Rather it is a compact, well-ordered farmers' co-operative with a clear objective and following a well-defined path.

Its objectives are: 1. Getting as fair an average price as can possibly be secured for members' wheat. 2. Eliminating the opportunity of its members being exploited by middlemen. 3. Providing handling service at cost.

In other words securing for the member all the money his or her wheat will bring in the world's markets. From farmer's wagon to the consumer, the Pool member gets all 'is wheat will bring—"reaps all he sows."



JOHN CHRISTIE

Brings Million Dollar Savings and Sells With a Profit

**PANAMA
ROUTE
SAVES
YOU
MONEY**

New

BUYS

**EQUIPMENT OF
DISBANDED BRITISH**

CAVALRY

New

PURCHASES

**ENTIRE OUTPUT
OF SEVERAL BRITISH**

MILLS

New

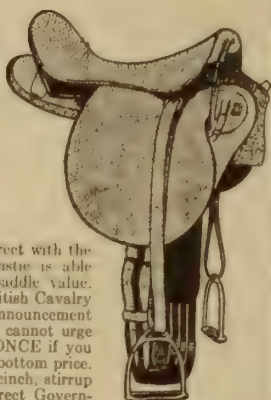
DOUBLES

**YOUR SAVINGS BY
DISTRIBUTING FROM
VICTORIA DEPOT**

Army Saddles

Christie Buys
Equipment of
Disbanded
British
Cavalry.

Offers
Phenomenal
Values



As a result of negotiations direct with the British Government John Christie is able to offer you this sensational saddle value. These are regulation pattern British Cavalry saddles and as this is the first announcement of their disposal in Canada we cannot urge you too strongly to write AT ONCE if you wish to secure one at this rock-bottom price. Every saddle is complete with cinch, stirrup leathers and stirrup irons. Direct Government buying, plus Panama Route Freight Saving, makes this bargain possible. Shipping weight 20 lbs. Price... **\$5.45**

HALTERS

Re-conditioned Canadian pattern Halters. Price, delivered, 50c each, or 3 for **\$1.40**

Army Issue HALTER SHANKS

Brand new Italian hemp Halter Shanks, complete with ring. Extra Special Value, 6 for **\$1.00**

SOCK SPECIALS

English all wool grey or Lovat shade socks. Delivered, 35c a pair, or 3 pairs for **\$1.00**

HORSE RUGS

Don't wait for cold weather but get your order in for this regulation British Government Horse Rug AT ONCE. First shipments have arrived at the Victoria Depot via the Panama Canal and as the cash saving is of such phenomenal proportions we are compelled in fairness to our customers to fill all orders in strict rotation as orders are received. The demand will far exceed the supply so sit down NOW and send in your order. Remember, this is the genuine ORIGINAL John Christie quality. Shipping weight 10 lbs. Panama Canal Freight Route Price..... **\$3.95**



Don't Wait.
Take Advantage of
this Super Value
TODAY!



PANAMA ROUTE

Superior Values in BREECHES

British Army durable drill breeches. Perfect style and fit; complete with belt loops and pockets. Unusual value at, delivered **\$1.95**

Royal Air Force Breeches

Tailored from a remarkable quality of khaki drab serge. Made expressly for hard service; self-strappings. Delivered **\$2.75**

All New Government Stock ARMY JERKINS

There is no old stock in this shipment of Leather Jerkins. A fresh Government release direct from Army Stores to you via the Panama Canal Freight Saving Route. New pliable leather with warm wool lining. Give chest measurement. An unbeatable bargain at the Panama Canal Route Price. Delivered **\$1.95**



Note this Panama Route Saving on John Christie's
Reliable Quality

Plow Harness



John Christie was the first in Western Canada to offer British Government Heavy Duty Plow Harness with super-steel cable traces made originally for the purpose of hauling heavy field guns. Until now there has been no importations equal to the genuine John Christie harness. We guarantee, however, that this harness offered at a price that has never been equalled—because of Panama Route Freight Saving—is the same original John Christie standard Government quality. Plowing Sets comprise the following: Four super-steel leather covered cable traces, with leather covering long enough to completely clear the horse, chilled steel chain trace ends added; 2 back pads and 2 belly bands of Government specification solid leather. Shipping weight 24 lbs. Price..... **\$5.95**

A Feature Value

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS

Made in one of the foremost blanket factories in Britain at Halifax, Yorkshire, these blankets are made of the very finest long staple wool and they are pure and spotless. A value that cannot be equalled in Canada. Blue or helio border. Weight about 8 lbs. Price **\$9.25** per pair, delivered

OFFICERS' RUCSACKS

For camping, hiking or any other purpose when a light weight, roomy holdall is desired, this British Officers' Rucksack is ideal. Made with stout web shoulder slings and securely stitched straps and buckles. Price..... **\$2.95** Delivered

ARMY KNIVES

Highest grade Sheffield steel, complete with can opener. Super-value at, Delivered **30c**

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For 12 months I have been in England, a close observer of the greatest industrial revival of modern times. All competitors in the bid for world markets are finding on the solid foundation of British quality and reasonable prices.

It is the watchword in England today. The Government prove it by disbanded many of those Cavalry Regiments and creating new Motorized Units. The British Army today is Motorized! I deal made direct with the British Government and I am in a position to offer my thousands the same tremendous values in surplus army goods as harness, horse rugs, blankets, clothing, formerly made the name JOHN CHRISTIE and word in Western Canada.

Not at all. By purchasing the entire output of Britain's greatest mills I offer blanket and rug values which are little short of phenomenal. It is the substantial freight saving of the all-Panama Western Canada by the Panama Canal. It is cents in your pocket to buy from the catalogue. Send for a copy today.

JOHN CHRISTIE.



The Genuine B5
ARMY WORK BOOTS

A British Army pattern boot built to stand the hardest possible service. Uppers of selected russet kip leather with double toe and counters triple stitched. Wear-resisting double soles, reinforced at heel and toe with tips. For heavy work in mine, forest or farm this shoe is unequalled. Price, delivered.....**\$4.95**

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The Genuine Metropolitan Police Boot—the identical shoe with which the world's most famous police force is equipped. It is a black, plain toe shoe built for long wear and comfort. Uppers of finest English chrome leather, full bellows tongue and double soles of selected English oak tan leather. Standard screwed and sewed. Rubber heels. A shoe that is without a rival in quality, price or value. All sizes, **Delivered.....\$4.50**

Christie's Original Quality Super SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD BOOTS

John Christie's original South African Field Boot, of which he has distributed more than 300,000 pairs in Western Canada, has been more widely imitated than any other shoe in the world. Now you can buy with the absolute assurance of getting the original quality South African Field Boot. These shoes are manufactured in England to John Christie's specifications. Selected No. 1 grade chrome leather uppers and lined throughout with calfskin. Standard screwed and sewed. Double soles of English Oak tan leather. Every pair guaranteed. Super value at this price, **Delivered.....\$4.95**



Blanket Values Extraordinary

ARMY BLANKETS

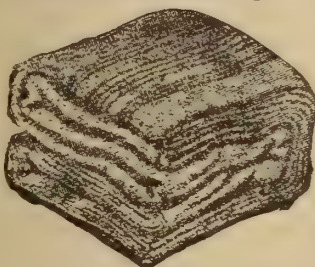
The hard-wearing Army Blankets Christie in the past, you will not find in sending for several pairs of the identical quality—A BRAND NEW FROM GOVERNMENT. The entire lot has been purchased at a price which plus Panama freight, makes possible the greatest values in the country has ever known. This is the only way it is possible to buy for farm use or harvest help. Full size 4 1/2 lbs.

\$1.95

Army Blankets. **\$2.50**

WOOL BLANKETS

There is unsurpassed for its softness. Made to the most exact specifications, they set a new value in Western Canada. Brand new, grey-brown color, warm and durable. Weight **\$4.25**



BROWN BLANKET SPECIAL

An extra special offer of brand new brown blankets with bound edges and colored border. Ideal for the farm or camp. Size 60 by 90; about 4 lbs. weight. Unquestionably this is the most amazing blanket value in the world today. **\$1.40**

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When this advertisement—there is a genuine cash saving in anything you send for. Represent but a very few of the items carried by John Christie at his new Victoria. Christie's latest catalogue of reliable British goods and Surplus Army Stores.

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Government Stocks and Importer of British Manufactured Goods, "Direct from Factory to You." Attention with any other store in Western Canada. Only one address: VICTORIA, B.C. Make all payments payable to JOHN CHRISTIE.

REFERENCE: Canadian Bank of Commerce, - Victoria, B.C.
COMPLETE SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED.

Men's Highest Grade British Made DRESS BOOTS

Britain can produce no finer shoe value than this leader of the John Christie line. Uppers are of the finest quality box calf; Goodyear welted; Blucher style; superb in comfort and finish. Black or tan. Value that is only possible by control of an entire factory output and the saving of Panama Route importation. Price, **\$6.75**

Delivered.....

MEN'S TWEED OVERCOATS

Sensational Value at
\$5.75 DELIVERED

A British manufacturer had these coats on hand and John Christie bought the lot for spot cash at less than half the cost of the material. That's the story in a nutshell. Correctly cut and tailored by experts, made of fine, pure wool overcoatings and lined throughout with good quality lining. Five thousand coats in the lot but at this extraordinary price we predict such an avalanche of orders that it will be strictly a case of "first come, first served." Don't delay a single day—order at once. Give chest measurement.



Christie's Old Reliable Quality 4 in 1 TRENCH COATS

Tens of thousands of these British Army pattern Trench Coats sold by John Christie are today giving every satisfaction AFTER YEARS OF SERVICE. They are made of the finest English waterproofed gabardine.

There is a superior grade check lining, oilskin interlining and detachable fleece lining. Every coat guaranteed waterproof and windproof. Give chest measurement over ordinary jacket and state height. **\$9.75**

Delivered.....

Sheepskin Lined MOTOR TRANSPORT COATS

This is the coat devised by British Army clothing specialists to defy cold weather. The skirt is long enough to cover the drivers' legs yet allowing complete walking freedom. Absolutely waterproof and stormproof; lined throughout with sheepskin or goatskin. Deep collar of fur. A Government issue—bought direct by John Christie—imported via Panama Canal and sold at the lowest possible price. Give chest measurement **Delivered.....\$9.75**



FEATHERWEIGHT WATERPROOF COATS

A coat you can fold up and put in your pocket, yet it is extremely serviceable and affords complete protection in the heaviest downpour. Price, **Delivered.....\$4.75**

RUBBER GROUND SHEETS

British Army heavy rubberproof ground sheets or ground sheet capes. Price **Delivered.....\$2.25**



WATERPROOF HATS

Wonder Value at, **15c**

Delivered.....



SAVES YOU MONEY!

Interests of the United Farm Women

How the Foundations of Our Movement Were Laid

Pioneers Who Braved Hardship and Discouragement Made Our Pools and Achievements in Public Affairs Possible

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alta.

Dear Farm Women:

For the first time I have been having the opportunity of travelling with my husband in his annual round over part of the constituency he represents. Conditions vary to some extent in different parts of rural Alberta, but there is a similarity in organization work and what I have seen is, I am sure, typical of a great deal of the Province. The predominant feeling I have is one of the greatest admiration for the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. workers of Alberta.

After the day's work it may seem a most pleasant relaxation to the farmers and their wives to go out and attend a meeting where their representative is giving his report of his work. Under some conditions it no doubt may be and is, but so often I found it meant men and women who had been busy all day adding this to a tired day. The women hurriedly finished the dishes, looked after poultry or milked a cow or two and rushed and put up some food to take along for a supper at the school.

Not Inspirational Places

The schools during the summer vacations as a rule do not present a very inspirational appearance for a meeting. They have been closed and are fearfully hot, the seats often left where they were last used and the moths and millers have usually been in the gasoline lamp and there is a scurrying for a lamp. School seats are not the most comfortable for the small children, but when grown men and women try to squeeze themselves in between the desks and seats, it doesn't make for ease of mind or body. This year the mosquitoes seem bent on adding their quota to the minor irritations that detract from a pleasant evening. Someone else brings or takes and washes the dirty dishes and all the drab little things are done that go to try and make a success of this evening.

What It Meant in Early Days

My mind goes back to the men and the women who have been keeping these meetings going for nearly twenty years. It may seem an effort now, but when our organization was started it meant very often going over rough roads and trails in the lumber wagon or on horseback. It meant the men and women of the early days went either to some hospitable little shack or more often to the little school house, hot in summer and cold in winter; they built fires and waited for more to come and gathered round the desk where a lantern gave more or less of an illumination. It meant that women either brought their babies or often stayed home half scared to death all the evening when they were alone and every creak and sound made them shake in their shoes.

When workers in the organization came round it meant that someone drove them long cold drives, someone turned out of his bed and there was a general

re-organization of the family to find room for their guest. It meant doing this effort for an organization that could not point to any achievement it had accomplished which would act as an inspiration for further work.

Results of Pioneers' Efforts

Yet to me it is marvellous that in these little prairie schools dotted over this Province the men and women have molded public opinion to such an extent that they can point with the greatest pride to the result of their thought and work and sacrifice.

We have a Government in this Province that has achieved a reputation for integrity that is a matter of pride to the country, and their legislation has been of a nature that has helped the Province on to a development in the interests of the people that is worthy of note. These same people have sent representatives to Ottawa who have won the respect of the House there for that same integrity, for their work and their initiative. On looking at the records of Parliament for the last seven years it will be found that more resolutions recommending advanced legislation have been introduced by them than by any other group, and it is recognized that their presence in the House at Ottawa has been in the interests of the best legislation for the Dominion.

Then these same men and women can point to one of the greatest of modern co-operative selling agencies—The Wheat Pool—and realize that it could never have been brought into being if they had not grown accustomed to working together in organized effort and thought, and preached and practiced co-operation. All the co-operative efforts of buying and selling—the Dairy Pool, the Livestock Pool, the Egg and Poultry Pool, the co-operative stores and the co-operative hail insurance all have been made possible through their tireless efforts. The U.F.A. paper, one of the most instructive little papers we have, is also the result of their work. Also we find these little Locals have been the training school for men and women occupying many public positions.

The members of the Legislative Assembly could never have introduced advanced legislation if it had not been for the workers behind them. Governments can not, as we have been told, either lag far behind or go far in advance of public opinion, and these little Locals have been the centres which have spread an influence that has molded public opinion in this Province.

It is easy to be a member in the first flush of victory and share in success, but to the members who stay with it and are loyal to the Locals and who do the hum drum work that keeps them going, to them be all credit.

To all these men and women a wonderful opportunity presented itself—more wonderful than many of them dreamed—and they at sacrifice to themselves

availed themselves of it. We should really feel a wave of pity for those who have lived in the Province during its formative period and cannot feel they have done anything.

So again I say to all those men and women who have done the little things that kept their Local going and who have attended the meetings when often it would have been more easy to stay at home, all credit.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

PRESENTATION TO PATIENTS

A very handsome set of twenty volumes of the Book of Knowledge was presented to the young patients in the infantile paralysis section of the University of Alberta Hospital by a number of U.F.W.A. Locals in the East Edmonton constituency. A card is pasted in each volume, showing the names of the contributing organizations: Namao, Turnip Lake, Horse Hills, Poplar Lake, Belmont, Notre Dame U.F.W.A. Locals and Horse Hills Junior Red Cross.

SALADS AND SALAD DRESSINGS

At the July 19th meeting of Spurfield U.F.W.A. Local the hostess, Mrs. J. W. Field, gave a demonstration on "Salads and Salad Dressings." Miss Evelyn Patterson gave an instructive talk on art, mentioning great paintings from the Italian, German, French and English schools of art. The subject for the meeting on July 26th was "Music", and at this meeting, also, definite plans were made for future meetings, states the secretary, Miss Ruth Cushing.

LAKEVIEW JULY MEETING

The July meeting of Lakeview U.F.W.A. Local was held at the home of Mrs. D. Cameron, when the members had the pleasure of entertaining the Cornwall Valley and Loyalty Locals, states a report from Mrs. W. B. Murray, secretary. After the singing of "O Canada", the chair was taken by Mrs. P. C. Hepburn, in the absence of the president. The roll call was "How to be Happy Though Married"; this was followed by a most interesting address by Mrs. Barritt of Mirror. "The statistics quoted," writes Mrs. Murray, "gave us all food for thought, which no doubt will be followed by action when it is realized that where as individuals we can do little, as an organization we can do much good." A monologue by Mrs. Urquhart caused much merriment. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the speaker of the afternoon and to the hostess.

STILL IN DOUBT

"Resolved that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," was the subject of an interesting debate at the last meeting of Okotoks U.F.W.A. Local. Mrs. McCracken gave many witty and well reasoned arguments on the affirmative, while for the negative Mrs. Bell strongly maintained that we lived in a man-made world ruled by the "almighty dollar." The udges, Mrs. Bird



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CORN FLAKES that tease the taste....crumble in the mouth...that seem to push your empty plate back for more. You'll find these delights in Quaker Corn Flakes.

Always crisp and fresh because the triple-sealed package absolutely protects against moisture, dust or taint. We guarantee Quaker Corn Flakes to have a finer flavour than any other corn flake.

For a delicious, wholesome dish at any time, serve Quaker Corn Flakes with cream or milk—or berries or fruit. All the family will love them.

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Rates moderate—Fall term Sept. 11th
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MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE
CALGARY ALBERTA

and Mrs. Lusk, of Aldersyde, declared
the result a draw.

This Local is studying the question of
mental deficiency in the Province, and
would like to see reforms such as proper
accommodation for nervous breakdown
cases outside of Ponoka, and greater
safeguards as to care of the property of
those detained in mental institutions.
"Mrs. Field, who is doing such fine work
in this branch of health work, is helping
us in her usual splendid way," writes the
secretary of the Local, Mrs. J. A. Bell,
who adds: "Formed in January, our
Local has already 35 paid up members,
and we are sure of a number more."

FEAST OF GOOD THINGS

"During the month," writes Mrs. S.
V. Townsend, correspondent of the Corn-
wall Valley U.F.W.A. Local, "we have
had a regular feast of good things—not
the ice cream and cake kind, but good
honest food for thought. First of all,
our Director, Mrs. Hepburn, paid us a
surprise visit at our regular meeting at
the home of Mrs. Willis. We always
consider it a red letter day when Mrs.
Hepburn visits us. She spoke about the
Women's Bureau Act, also the electrifi-
cation of farm homes, and of other matters
of interest to us in the U. F. A. W.

"On the following Wednesday we
motored out to the home of Mrs. D.
Cameron, as guests with Loyalty, of
Lakeview U.F.W.A. We spent a most
enjoyable and profitable afternoon, Mrs.
Barritt providing the food for thought
before mentioned.

"July 25th was the day we had planned
our joint meeting with Lakeview and
Loyalty Locals, but at the suggestion of
our Director we were only too pleased
to turn it into a conference, inviting
Alix and Three Hills Locals. We were
disappointed that none from the latter
Locals could be with us. Mrs. Hepburn
presided and with a few well-chosen re-
marks introduced Mrs. Wyman. Speak-
ing as quite an old member, who has
never before had the chance of hearing
such splendid and earnest speakers as
Mrs. Barritt and Mrs. Wyman, I was
impressed with the idea that if more of
our neighbor women would come to our
special meetings, at least, our member-
ship would increase beyond our wildest
hopes.

"We are whole-heartedly with Mrs.
Wyman when she says she is proud to
belong to an organization that is such a
benefit to the rural women and, through
them, to the whole Province. The U.F.
W. A. puts us on a higher plane, lifts us
out of the rut we were so surely being
pushed into, and eliminates the danger
of our ever becoming merely the wife
of the man with the hoe'.

"We all enjoyed Mrs. Wyman's talk
so much. Mrs. Goodwin's paper was
excellent; we were delighted by solos
from Miss M. Biggs and Mrs. Goddard,
Mrs. Hepburn leading us in community
singing. After a pianoforte solo by Mrs.
Townsend we adjourned and our hostesses
served a delightful lunch, not forgetting
our 'better halves'."

Lecturer on Diet—Food is the secret of
good health. A few years ago I was in a
wretched state — hollow-eyed, hollow-
cheeked, hollow-chested. What has
wrought this wonderful change in me?

Voice From the Audience.—What
change?

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send order to *The U.F.A. Pattern
Department, Loughheed Bldg., Calgary.*
Allow ten days for receipt of pattern.
Be sure to give name, address, size and
number of pattern required.



6222. Misses' Dress.

Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years.
To make the Dress as in the large
view, for an 18 year size will require
2 yards of figured material, and 1½
yard of plain material 39 inches wide.
The underbody of lining will require
1 yard 32 inches wide. The width
of the skirt at the lower edge with
plait fullness extended is 1½ yard. Price
15 cents.

6217. Ladies' Undergarment.

Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium,
38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48
inches bust measure. A Medium size
requires 2½ yards of material 36 inches
wide or wider. To trim as illustrated
will require 6½ yards of lace or edging.
Price 15 cents.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Pineapple Punch. Boil together 1
quart water, 2 cups sugar, and 2 cups
chopped pineapple (either fresh or canned)
Add 1 cup orange juice and ½ cup lemon
juice; strain, cool and dilute with iced
water.

Grape Iced Tea. Strain 3 cups fresh,
strong tea over 4 tablespoons sugar
and the juice of two lemons; add 1 pint
grape juice, and chill. (This is very nice
without the lemon juice).

House keepers who often serve cold
fruit beverages, lemonade, etc., will find
it economical both of time and sugar
to keep on hand a supply of thin syrup.
One cup of sugar to two cups of water
is a good proportion; boiled together

this makes a thin syrup which may be bottled.

Salad Dressing, Uncooked. Two eggs beaten with a little salt, a level teaspoon mustard, 1 tablespoon white sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup white vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water, and 1 tin of sweetened condensed milk, stirred in last. This requires no cooking, and will keep, in a cool place, for several days.

Declaration Outlawing War Will Not Bring Peace, States Lloyd George

Speaking at the Welsh Baptist Church, East Castle Street, London, England, recently, Ex-Premier Lloyd George is reported as having said:

"As one who was a Minister at the time the Great War was declared, I say that if all the Churches of Christendom had suddenly come out and said, 'Halt, this murder must not begin,' there is not a Minister or a monarch would have dared to have done it.

"Put the Church in the box to bear witness. There were some very awkward questions it could not answer—not yet. They spoke of Christendom—and America for 300 years had been Christian—but where did Christendom stand in the face of the message which angels heralded—the message of peace on earth and goodwill towards men? The Church in the witness-box could not give an answer.

"The last war was made by monarchs, statesmen, warriors, who were all Christian, everyone of them. It was not the atheist, the pagan, the infidel, it was Christian ministers, Christian Kings and Emperors.

"Look at Europe to-day. After that terrible lesson—that most scorching lesson—there are more men, young men in the prime and vigour of life, being taught and trained to kill each other than at any other time since the foundations of the earth were laid. The Church is still in the witness-box; what is its answer to that?

"It is said the Church is not responsible. I say it is. If the Church does not contain a majority of the population, it contains a majority of the people who matter, who govern, who rule, who dominate everywhere. If they all stood together for the Prince of Peace his cause would be irresistible.

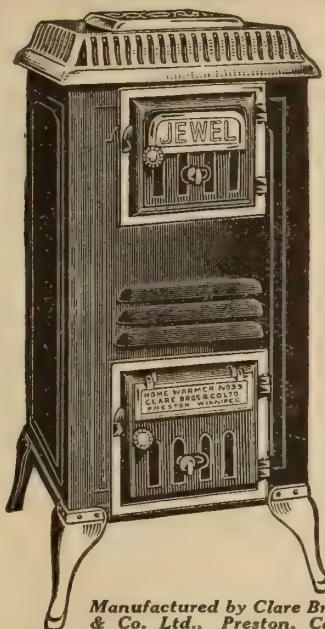
"They are increasing their cruisers in America, so they are here, but I am proud that as soon as the war was over we put an end straight away to conscription. If every country in the world would follow that example it would be a good thing, and if the Christian Churches were united they ought to force disarmament in the world. *You will never get peace by declarations outlawing war.*"

LOCAL ENTERTAINS

"The Leduc U.F.W.A. were visitors with the Millet U.F.W.A. on Thursday, July 26th, when the Local entertained Hillside, Conjuring Creek and Leduc Locals. The speakers were Mrs. Field, of Spurfield, Alberta, second vice-president of the U.F.W.A., and Wm. Irvine, M.P., of Bentley."—*Leduc Representative.*

MILLINERY DEMONSTRATION

Although weather and roads were both bad, ten members of Lavoy U.F.W.A. attended the three-day millinery demonstration held in July. "Mrs. Nye explain-



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ada's Leading Furnace
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Heat Through Every Room*

The JEWEL Home Warmer

Makes the house without a furnace warm and comfortable on the coldest day of winter. The cool air is drawn under the outer casing of the Home Warmer, is warmed and flows to all parts of the house. The outer casing also prevents direct contact with the hot surface and removes the danger of burns to children or clothing.

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famous wheat fields.**

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Positive "MONEY BACK" Guarantee in each bag.

ed everything so well it seemed very little trouble to make a hat," writes Mrs. E. Tweedale, secretary of the Local. "At our regular meeting Mrs. Burkholder, our president, gave a very interesting and instructive demonstration on making a four-strand braid of rags, for rug-making. We expect to have a paper on canning peas at our next meeting. We think that these little 'extras' make our meetings more attractive."

WIN PRIZES AT SPORTS DAY

Leduc U.F.W.A. Local won prizes, at the Board of Trade Sports Day, for a float representing the early pioneers of Alberta, and for a decorated car, states Mrs. F. Hunter, secretary pro tem. A demonstration on scientific placing of kitchen utensils and equipment by Mrs.

Masson, of Edmonton, was a very interesting feature of the regular July meeting. This Local has a paid up membership of 22.

AT TOFIELD U.F.W.A. LOCAL

Fifteen members and two visitors attended the regular meeting of Tofield U.F.W.A. Local, held on July 26th at the home of Mrs. J. Francis. In the absence of the president, who is visiting the East, Mrs. Booth was appointed to the chair, and conducted the meeting in a very capable manner. After the routine business, Mrs. T. E. Seale gave a report of the Lamont convention, to which she had been a delegate, giving her hearers a very clear picture of the proceedings. A paper on Canadian authors, by Mrs. Myrtle Seale, was another interesting feature of the meeting.

and other capital cities are dimmed into an almost unsavoury memory after a holiday in Denmark.

It is a small nation, but it has conquered some of the greatest things in life—health, knowledge, beauty. Whilst we have been gaining the "whole world" it has been gaining its soul, and the universe has no greater gain to offer mankind.

ARRANGE HOLIDAY TRIP

Lockhart Juniors held their twenty-eighth meeting on July 21st, writes the secretary, Elmer Calkins. At this meeting arrangements were made for a holiday trip to Sylvan Lake, and the holding of a dance, with the Gull Lake orchestra in attendance. It was also decided to build a skating rink in the schoolyard, if the ground appeared to be suitable. The supper collection amounted to \$3.50.

NAPLES ACTIVITIES

Naples Junior Local has now twenty-seven members, states the secretary, Miss Rebecca Ciocchetto. They co-operated with the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in holding a picnic and dance on July 18th. As the day was fine, a very pleasant time was spent. Mothers of the members were invited to a tea party on July 30th, and Mrs. E. H. Ethridge, Director, was also invited.

MOTORS TO BOWNESS

Dalemead Juniors, with their parents, motored to Bowness Park, Calgary, on July 25th, writes Julius Hornstra, correspondent for the Local. The day was very enjoyable, except for a rainstorm in the early afternoon. Thirty Juniors attended the regular meeting held at the home of James Rae. A dance held later in the month, in C. Coonfer's new barn, enabled the Local to clear about \$30, which will help to pay the rent of the Hall.

SINCLAIR ON THE NEXT WAR

"I have learned, not merely as a matter of theory, but in practice, that as long as the masses of the people are held in ignorance and slavery, as long as they are at the mercy of predatory groups such as newspapers which . . . keep their minds subjected to superstition and prejudice—just so long can there be no real beauty in the world, and no peace for any sensitive or humane man or woman. This mob will be told by their predatory masters that they are the most wonderful and intelligent people that can possibly be imagined, and they will believe it, and will be ready to set to work at any moment to slaughter other people who do not immediately adopt their way of life and submit to being exploited by their predatory masters. It happens that I individually will soon be beyond the age where I am liable to be seized by these slave-drivers and compelled to march out and be slaughtered for them; but my son is right at the age where they will grab him—and am I to stay blissfully in retirement in my private Utopia and pay no attention to that fate which is hovering over the young men of the land?"—Upton Sinclair in the *New York Nation*.

NEVER MISSED

"I'm awfully sorry, Mrs. Blunt," drawled the fashionable youth, "that I forgot your party last Friday."

"Oh," remarked Mrs. Blunt, innocently, "weren't you there?"

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

A [Little Nation] Which Is Truly Great

How the People of Denmark Are Building a Worthy Civilization

(By J. W. Kneeshaw in *The New Leader*, London, England.)

Time was when Denmark was the terror of Europe. It ranked as a "great" nation. Its "greatness" caused an addition to the English Litany.

"From the fury of the Dane, Good Lord deliver us."

So prayed our fathers.

That greatness has now passed away. Its total population is less than 3½ millions, and its only colony is Greenland. It has practically abandoned its army and navy and has so far fallen that it treats war films as if they were obscenities. It prohibits them! It is now a "small" nation famed only for farming—and Copenhagen pottery—and very few think of it as a holiday ground.

Luckily I am a member of a Co-operative Society which decided to sample it for a holiday last year, and may I commend it to all who seek mental and physical health?

The Danish Farmer

It was mainly to equip myself more fully for the rural campaign at home that I went.

Famed, however, as Denmark now is for its farming, I soon found that industry was a mere side-show to the social student.

Its educational facilities made at least one citizen of the greatest empire ever bow his head in humility and shame. I was a privileged guest at two schools. To these, men and women, farm laborers along with all other kinds of workers, skilled and unskilled, come during certain months of the year for study. Millet's "Man with the Hoe" and the English "clodhopper," both shameful products of "great" countries, are unknown here.

This small country has had compulsory and free education, with powers to feed necessitous children, since 1814. I visited elementary schools in small towns with baths and gymnasia attached to them, so wonderfully and, in some senses, beautifully equipped, that I literally wondered whether it were true or whether I was dreaming. The school dental

Owing to Miss Hull's absence on her holidays, her usual letter to the Juniors is missing from this issue. We publish below a very noteworthy little article from an English periodical, describing the kind of civilization which the people of Denmark are creating for themselves.

We believe that the Junior U.F.A. members of today, upon whose shoulders responsibility for the future of Alberta must in the long run largely rest, will find inspiration in the story of what the Danes have accomplished and what they still hope to achieve. What the people of this small European state have done the U.F.A. seeks to do for Alberta, and the completion of the task will depend upon those who are now Juniors. Here is an ideal vastly superior to the commercial ideals so rampant today—the ideal of a civilization which has an important place for the finer things of life—based on co-operation in agriculture and industry, and an appreciation of art and literature.—Editor.

clinic in Copenhagen is a place to be seen by all our councillors who are promoting any such schemes at home, as is also the municipal hospital.

The municipal homes for old age pensioners in Elsinore set in beds of roses and lavender are surely as near to Paradise as even a "great" nation could hope to go. Copenhagen, the capital city, with a population of not more than three-fourths that of Birmingham, is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Some of Rodin's most famous sculptures, including his "Handing over the Keys of Rouen," are used as street decorations, and the stern simplicity of its architectural designs gives the city a grace and beauty, as do also its wonderful steeples, which are most refreshing to the mind.

The hospitality of the Danes cannot be surpassed, and their hospitality is adorned by beautiful ideas, as when the guest attends his final meal the table is tastefully strewn with flowers. The flashy and somewhat snuffy attractions of Paris

NEW WOMEN VOTERS IN BRITAIN

A Parliamentary return has been issued showing the number of new women voters who will be enfranchised under the Equal Franchise Bill, passed by the British Parliament. In all there will be 5,221,902 women enfranchised under the scheme. They will be distributed as follows:

	Existing electorate	New voters	New total electorate
English boroughs.....	9,674,988	2,378,300	12,053,288
English counties.....	8,534,240	2,023,400	10,557,640
Welsh boroughs.....	391,407	79,700	471,107
Welsh counties.....	924,625	188,000	1,112,625
Scottish boroughs....	1,138,101	240,588	1,378,689
Scottish counties....	1,139,297	311,914	1,451,211

Total.....21,802,658 5,221,902 27,024,560

The existing electorate of 21,802,658 comprises 12,357,907 men and 9,444,751 women.

The new electorate will consist of 12,357,907 men and 14,666,653 women.

The above figures exclude the comparatively unimportant number of "University electors." Their total is less than 100,000 all told.

NORTHERN RAIL EXTENSIONS

It is expected that construction work on the extensions to the E.D. & B.C. and Central Canada Railway lines will be completed in time to handle the increased 1928 crop shipments out of the newly opened up districts in the north, it is announced by Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways.

Grading on the fifteen-mile extension from Whitelaw to the new end of steel at Fairview, north of the Peace River, will be completed by the end of August and laying of the steel will commence immediately thereafter. Good progress is also being made on the twenty-five-mile grade from Wembley to Hythe and it is hoped that much of this line will be completed before freeze-up.

THE LOWENSTEIN AFFAIR

"The Lowenstein affair provides a good illustration of the utter unreasonableness of the (present) system. The system throws up and ultimately depends on financial gamblers. Such a trivial affair, in the public sense, as an accident to Mr. Lowenstein's person has serious repercussions throughout industries in which he was not even slightly interested as industries, but merely as pawns in his gamble. These repercussions are passed on from the lesser gamblers, through the company machinery, and finally felt most by the people who cannot pass them on—the small shareholders and work people. On this basis there can never be anything approaching stability in industry."—*G. K.'s Weekly*.

CHICKS

Have you ever watched the hen,
How she hides her nest away,
Lays her eggs and broods and broods,
Till her chicks come out one day?

Have you noticed how some folk
Brood and brood on things they hate,
Till they hatch those selfsame chicks,
But suppose it is their fate?

Like the hen, put in your nest
Whatsoever you wish to hatch;
Brood on every good you want
To appear in your next batch.

ETHEL STILWELL
in *Toronto Star*.

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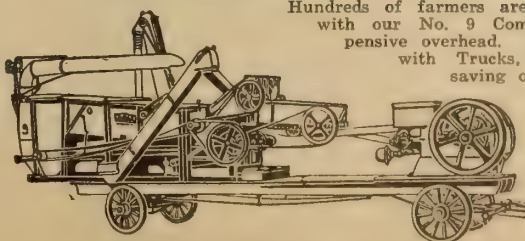
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SOME RECENT SIGNERS OF SECOND SERIES

(Continued from page 19)

Oxford, Ohio, 680; C. L. Atkins, New Dayton, 800; Wm. Beaton, New Dayton, 300; Edwin L. Duell, New Dayton, 725; Albert Hicken, Raymond, 300; M. D. Nichols, New Dayton, 350; F. J. Morrison, New Dayton, 800; Mrs. Helga G. Brehmer, Winnifred, 320; W. Vernon Sander-son, Macleod, 450; R. J. Emerson, Claresholm, 300; Knud Skregeskov, Jen-ner, 360; Bernhard B. Wiens, Rosedale Station, 430; Vincent Lewis, Sunnyslope, 625; A. M. Brovald, Altario, 450; Young Bros., Compeer, 600 acres.

Change of Secretaries

Mr. A. G. Matthews of Lloydminster is secretary of Lloydminster Wheat Pool Local, instead of Mr. J. Clutterbuck.

Boyle Wheat Pool Local has changed its secretary to Mr. S. Alexander of Boyle, Mr. M. P. Cordingley having retired from office.

New Wheat Pool Local

A new Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Excelsior, with Mr. John A. Russell of Excelsior as Chairman, and Mr. George Bruce of Cardiff, secretary.

Exceeds Expectations

Mr. M. Person of Willowlea, Alta., writes head office as follows: "Enclosed find one contract with fee. The Pool has paid me more dollars and cents than I ever expected to get. That is why I like to see some of my friends and neighbors sign the contract."

Heavy Purchasers Depend on Quality

Canadian Milling & Grain Journal— "If the quality of your wheat is good we will be taking the greater part of your crop this year under an arrangement we have made with your Wheat Pools, but it will have to be better than last year's, considerably better, for us to use," declared Mr. A. H. Hobley, of Liverpool, buyer for the English Co-operative Societies.

Another Satisfied Member

The following is a sample of letters being received with renewal contracts at the Wheat Pool office: "I am herewith enclosing my second series contract. The Wheat Pool has saved me a lot of money the last five years and I see no reason why it should not do even better the next five years. I am pleased with your new elevator system. I think it will be a real asset to the Pool.—C. E. Skibsted, Beynon, Alta."

Reduction in Bread Prices

The Scottish Co-operator— There was a further fall in the official flour quotation in Glasgow on Wednesday (July 25), the price being 36s per 280-lb. sack, compared with 37s 6d last week and 40s early in June.

Under the sliding scale scheme which governs the price of bread in Glasgow, the latest quotation means a reduction of one halfpenny on the 4-lb. loaf from Monday (July 30), making the cost to the housewife 9d.

Situation in Russia

The Western Producer, July 26th.— Fear of a food shortage in Russia has caused the Soviet Government to scour the world's markets in quest of "spot" wheat, and Canada, as one of the great

exporting countries, is benefiting to the tune of millions of dollars. During the past week alone, according to Canadian grain experts, eight million bushels of foreign wheat have been purchased by agents of the Soviet Government. Some of it was grown in the Argentine, but the bulk of it was No. 3 Northern Manitoba.

In addition to the supplies purchased this week for shipment from Montreal, cargoes have been diverted in mid-Atlantic, and all available supplies in Britain and on the Continent have been eagerly bought by the Soviet agents, and large cargoes are going from Vancouver to Valdivostok.

U. S. Co-op. Marketing Agencies

Chicago Journal of Commerce.—United States farmers now have 12,000 co-operative sales companies. Last year they sold farm produce to the amount of \$2,400,000,000. Among these associations those of Minnesota stand first, California second, Illinois third and Iowa fourth. Cotton "organized" five years ago, as did burley tobacco.

These organizations eliminate distress selling. Senator Capper of Kansas tells what distress selling has been doing to American farmers, as follows:

"Seven and a half billion dollars is about the sum the American farmer collects for the products of the farm. The consumer pays twenty-two and a half billions for these same products. Nineteen million people are trafficking in the products raised by thirty-five million farmers. They get two dollars for every dollar the farmer receives."

It is this enormous "spread" between producer and consumer that co-operative marketing through gigantic organizations is cutting down. Now nearly one-third of U. S. farmers are members of these marketing agencies.

A Safe Anchor

Farmer's Advocate—The wheat growers of Western Canada are fortunate indeed this year that they can anchor to the Wheat Pool and let the market manipulators have their fling without bringing disaster to the producers.

In a year such as this, with a bountiful harvest in prospect all over the prairies, the bears would be in complete control of the market, and growers would suffer as they suffered in the past when prices early in the season were hammered down to levels ruinous to producers. As it is now the Wheat Pool sits unmoved by wild speculation, increases its elevator space, oils up the Pool machinery and gets everything in readiness to move the farmers' wheat when the threshing begins. The growers will get what the market will pay this coming year, minus the small Pool charge for handling; and during the years the Pool has been operating farmers have been pretty well satisfied with the price.

Under "orderly marketing" the estimated values of the last three harvests have run as follows: In 1925, \$459,000,000; in 1926, \$442,000,000, and in 1927, \$439,000,000. The fair return for the crops has resulted in increased home comforts and improved economic conditions throughout the West. In spite of the supremacy of the bears on the wheat markets in Winnipeg and Chicago, due to a promised record crop, actual market values will be determined by the Pool, and farmers will get what their wheat is worth on the markets of the world. When they get that farmers do not complain.

Damage by Mice, S. Dakota

St. Paul Dispatch.—White-footed field mice have destroyed 22,000 acres of crops in Lyman and Jones counties, South Dakota. These two counties lie just west of the Missouri river and north of the White River, in the central section of the state. For a hundred miles westward from the Missouri the fields are denuded of grain and what was a pleasing prospect of an excellent crop is now a complete loss. The extent of the plague of mice can be gathered from the report that poison on one small field in a single night yielded 100 dead mice to the acre. Counties adjoining the two worst afflicted, report losses and the State and Federal departments of biology are co-operating to restrict the ravages of the rodents and finding it a difficult matter, for the animals having devoured all vegetation must move to new pastures.

This is one of the risks of agriculture, which include rust, smut, insect pests, plant diseases, hail and adverse weather. At this time the wheat fields of the entire country are under anxious scrutiny for the appearance of stem rust, which when it appears, means a loss almost as complete as that caused by the mice and is far more general. Against these risks, except in the case of hail, the farmer has no indemnity or insurance against loss. The business man can add the percentage his losses represent to his price and come out whole, but the farmer with his price fixed in markets beyond his control, can set no margin to include the loss he sustains from the many risks he must take during the brief crop year.

Gambling vs. Farming

The Bean Market—Once in a while you hear of a farmer who stays out of the Pool because he wants to hit the peak price. Such a fellow would do better to give up farming and take up gambling as a profession.

Here is why:

The average farmer, 'selling outside the Pool, has about one chance in 25 of hitting the peak price. He has about one chance in five of getting better than the average price. And he runs three chances in four of getting BELOW THE AVERAGE PRICE. That's the way the figures have run for years.

It is perfectly true that every year a few farmers hit the peak price. It is equally true that quite a number of farmers get better than the average price. But the chances they run of getting less than the average price far outweigh their chances of topping the market. No one but a foolhardy gambler would take the short end of a 16-to-1 bet year after year.

Not only that, but the non-pool farmer is doing absolutely nothing to improve his marketing conditions. He is playing a lone game against a highly organized system of buying; and he is bucking his neighbors who are uniting to match the strength of the organized market. He is not in business; he is gambling.

Every year there will be "independent" farmers who will beat the Pool price. But for every one that beats the Pool price, there will be a dozen or so who will not come anywhere near the Pool price. If you can afford to take the chance, go to it.

Wheat Pool Leadership

Farm and Ranch Review.—I cannot resist the temptation to quote the opinion of the *Wheat Growers' Journal*, of Kansas, on the Canadian Wheat Pool movement: "We know without being told that representatives of consumers' societies on

the British Isles were surprised at the caliber of leadership in the Canadian Wheat Pools. A few Pool officials have visited the Mother Country, to be sure, but most of them have not. Practically the first meeting, therefore, between representatives of British consumers and Canadian producers occurred at Regina during the World Pool Conference. The high quality of leadership evident in nearly every department of co-operative activity in that neighboring country is truly remarkable. That men in sufficient numbers, with experience enough in the business world to qualify them for the important positions they hold, could be found largely on the farms of the Dominion, is a rare tribute to the rural progressiveness of any country. On the shoulders of the men selected to run the business of 140,000 farmers rests a tremendous responsibility. It is small wonder, then, that these leaders are conservative in word and action. The responsibility upon them is sobering, to say the least, and calls day in and day out for the best in them. They are not easily stampeded, and they are not given to dealing in superlatives, although they are backed by the largest business organization of its kind in the world. They are going about their business quietly and efficiently, keeping uppermost at all times the welfare of the man back on the farm whom they seldom, if ever, see. In their treatment of the consumer, too, they are not given to imperious dealing, as the price of bread at the beginning of the Pools and now will show. They have the support and confidence of farmers, merchants, bankers and men in nearly every other walk of life. The organized grain trade alone is fighting the Canadian Wheat Pools; but so long as farmers of that country keep such men at the helm as they have now, and give the same support they are giving them today, just so long will the Pools be a Godsend to producers and consumers alike."

This eulogistic outside opinion should be read by every western farmer. It will strengthen his confidence in the men at the helm.

The Australian Pools

Western Producer.—Attempts to distort the true situation with respect to the Australian Wheat Pools have been freely made during the last year or so, declared Mr. A. H. Hobley, of Liverpool, by those whose interests would be best served by a breaking down of the co-operative wheat marketing movement. According to the exigencies of the situation from their own point of view, these people have first regarded compulsory pooling as a thing apart from the present Pools in Western Canada, as something to be deplored, then as identical with or scarcely to be distinguished from our own contract organizations and again as suitable for comparison, according to their reception by the various Australian states, with our own experience in Saskatchewan or the other prairie Provinces.

The visit of C. Judd, manager of the Victorian Wheatgrowers' Corporation, to the International Pool Conference and the information he was able to give us was very worth while indeed, and the general public have been given the opportunity of learning what those close to the Pools already know, namely that the Australian Pools are gradually but steadily moving toward, instead of away from the plan of organization so successfully established in Western Canada. The message received by Mr. Judd during



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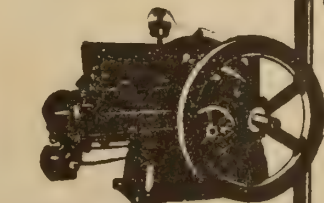
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his visit, from the South Australia Pool, was most encouraging to Canadian Poolers and proves that the soundness of the Canadian plan is surely making itself manifest to the wheat producers of Australia. To us in Canada, the fact that South Australia has already reached its minimum acreage under the contract Pool and is the first of the Australian State Pools to definitely achieve results of this kind, can only mean that ultimately more states will follow. It means more than that, because it means also that the carefully organized propaganda of the Australian Wheat Merchants' Association, colored so much by misinformation very evidently supplied from Canada by those opposed to the Canadian Pools, has been of little avail as against the truth and justice of the co-operative movement. It means that even the greater independence and prosperity of the Australian wheat producer has not been proof against the desirability of improvement in wheat marketing from the standpoint of the producer in all exporting countries; and it is evidence of the most enlightening kind that the unreasonable opposition of those opposed to the Pools is ultimately doomed to definite and unmistakable defeat.

The further fact that in West Australia where the country is newer and comparable to a greater degree with the three Western Provinces, the voluntary

pool has been very successful and has clearly been able, even with a comparatively small percentage of the total exportable surplus from the whole country, to exceed the returns from the open market sales by non-poolers, is an additional source of satisfaction to Canadians.

The conclusion is inevitable that instead of losing ground in Australia, the co-operative grain marketing movement is merely in more of a transition stage than in Canada and that the wheat producers there are not yet quite clear in their own minds how far they will be justified in adopting our plans and methods. Perhaps, too, there is not the same general appreciation of the principles which we consider basic and fundamental to the perfect and permanent success of co-operative farm marketing. Whatever may be the real reason, it seems safe to conclude that the movement is not going backward; and that, on the other hand, most of the evidence to hand points to progress.

Notice To Wheat Pool Members!

In order to facilitate completion of our Second Interim Payment, any Delivery Checking Coupons covering Pool deliveries to July 31st should be forwarded *immediately* to the Alberta Wheat Pool, Calgary.

Wheat Pool Delegates Elected July 31st, 1928

- (a) Elected by Acclamation.
(ra) Re-elected by Acclamation.
(re) Re-elected.
(e) Elected.
(nn) No Nomination.

LETHBRIDGE (District A)

- A-1 A. W. Johnson (a), Walsh.
A-2 Roy M. Hearn (e), Etzikom.
A-3 N. L. Eliason (ra), Wrentham.
A-4 John A. Johansen (ra), Woolford.
A-5 T. B. Dunham (a), 1313-4th Ave. S., Lethbridge.
A-6 John D. Madill (e), Foremost.
A-7 Jas. W. O'Neil (re), Winnifred.
A-8 Robert L. McManus (nn), Lomond.
A-9 A. P. Hempel (re), Turin.
A-10 Carl H. Axelson (ra), Bingville.

CLARESHOLM (District B)

- B-1 E. I. Duffield (e), Pincher Creek.
B-2 H. Renkenberger (re), Barons.
B-3 Alex. MacGregor, (e) Granum.
B-4 Max E. Malchow (ra), Stavely.
B-5 H. J. Higgins (a), Champion.
B-6 J. J. Dann (nn), Reid Hill.
B-7 J. H. Rhodes (ra), Brant.
B-8 G. D. Sloane (ra), Cayley.
B-9 V. J. Bertrand (ra), Milo.
B-10 J. O. Anderson (ra), Blackie.

SOUTH CALGARY (District C)

- C-1 Jake Frey (re), Acadia Valley.
C-2 Wellington Yake (re), Cappon.
C-3 H. F. Nester (re), Cessford.
C-4 W. H. Harris (ra), Makepeace.
C-5 J. A. Maynard (ra), Cluny.
C-6 C. A. Smith (e), Rockyford.
C-7 Angus Watson (ra), Strathmore.
C-8 J. H. Schmaltz (re), Beiseker.
C-9 John Atkinson (ra), Carbon.
C-10 C. A. Craig (e), Langdon.

NORTH CALGARY (District D)

- D-1 R. V. Bamber (ra), Sibbald.
D-2 Rufus Cates (ra), Oyen.
D-3 Thos. Partridge (ra), Monitor.

- D-4 N. D. Stewart (ra), Chinook.
D-5 Jas. P. Watson (ra), Chinook.
D-6 Robert Burton (re), Stanmore.
D-7 J. K. Sutherland (re), Hanna.
D-8 A. McLean (e), Sunnynook.
D-9 J. D. McKay (a), Mecheche.
D-10 C. W. Robinson (re), Munson.

RED DEER (District E)

- E-1 H. W. Wood (nn), Carstairs.
E-2 W. J. McCubbin (ra), Three Hills.
E-3 G. H. Biggs (re), Elnora.
E-4 Ronald Pye (re), Penhold.
E-5 E. A. Hanson (re), Big Valley.
E-6 David Ferguson (re), Cornucopia.
E-7 J. E. Brown (ra), Castor.
E-8 Jas. A. Baird (e), Red Willow.
E-9 J. H. Suggett (re), Bentley.
E-10 T. P. Baker (re), Ponoka.

CAMROSE (District F)

- F-1 C. A. Fawcett (ra), Consort.
F-2 O. M. Smith (ra), Provost.
F-3 W. A. Mitchell (e), Czar.
F-4 Walter Wraight (a), Veteran.
F-5 Harry Sheardown (a), Bulwark.
F-6 David Williamson (re), Hardisty.
F-7 A. C. Walmsley (e), Hardisty.
F-8 John W. Laing (a), Galahad.
F-9 William Mohler (ra), Strome.
F-10 W. W. Harber (ra), Camrose.

EDMONTON (District G.)

- G-1 H. Foreman (re), Chauvin.
G-2 P. J. Enzenauer (re), Box 185, Lloydminster.
G-3 John T. McDuffe (a), Minburn.
G-4 Andrew Holmberg (ra), Viking.
G-5 Johnston Ferguson (ra), Tofield.
G-6 A. W. Fraser (ra), Vegreville.
G-7 Andrew Rahn (re), Bon Accord.
G-8 A. R. Brown (re), Westlock.
G-9 E. H. Keith (ra), La Glace.
G-10 R. J. Lee (re), Berwyn.

Of 70 Delegates in above list, 52 represented their respective Sub-Districts

as Delegates last year, 27 of whom were re-elected by acclamation this year.

111 nominations were received at Head Office during period allowed under the By-laws, with only one disqualified owing to irregular nomination.

In 35 Sub-Districts, only one nomination was made, and therefore a total of 35 Delegates were elected by acclamation.

In Sub-Districts where elections were necessary, a satisfactory vote was recorded, indicating a keen interest in these Districts in the election of their Pool Delegates.

New Wheat Pool Local

High Ridge Wheat Pool Local has recently been formed, with George Thompson of Fawn Lake as Secretary, and Henry Terhorst of Eastburg, chairman.

Lew Hutchinson's Meetings

Lew Hutchinson will address Wheat Pool meetings at Three Hills at 2:30 on the afternoon of August 18th, and at Trochu, on the same date at 8:00 p.m.

One of the Australian States to Vote on Compulsory Pool

Sydney Farmers' Paper Sets Forth Situation

(The Land, Sidney, New South Wales)

The wheat growers are being called upon to make a decision, and choose between the open market and the compulsory Pool. The voluntary Pool was a half-way house, but it has been eliminated, and now the two extremes of complete compulsory organization versus no organization are engaged in a fight to a finish. It is all or nothing and the wheat growers of the State have to be prepared to take a decisive step with the full knowledge of the critical issues involved.

Judging by their activity in South Australia and Victoria, the wheat merchants may be expected to put up a vigorous fight in this State for the retention of the open market system. This campaign will be carried out by means of literature, and also through numerous agents in the country.

The desire of the wheat merchants to profit by the buying and selling of wheat will not be stressed, but every point where the open market can be made to appear of advantage to the growers will be given prominence in newspapers and pamphlets, and will be emphasized by the buyers' agents throughout the country.

Victorian Co-operationists

In Victoria the propaganda of the merchants was met by a combination which included the Victorian Country Party (Farmers Union), the Chamber of Agriculture, the Voluntary Wheat Pool, and other bodies. In this State, as yet, no move has been made to combine the co-operative bodies into a com-

pulsory Pool movement. The Farmers' and Settlers' Association, and the Voluntary Pool Board, together with other sympathetic bodies, should discuss the methods to be employed in conducting the campaign and the means of financing any necessary organizing or publicity work.

The question will probably be considered by an early meeting of the Farmers and Settlers' Executive, and branches should be supplied as soon as possible with all information regarding the means employed by the Merchants' Association in other States.

Should the compulsory Pool fight be made one in which the F.S.A. branches would carry out the greater part of the work, the cost of opposing the attacks on the compulsory Pool principle would not be great. The voluntary effort of branch officers and members should meet most demands of the situation. One voluntary worker is worth a dozen hired men, and the advice of the organized wheat growers will carry much more weight with farmers than that of paid opponents of the Pool.

Legitimate F.S.A. Work

The F.S.A. together with its machinery and funds, exists primarily to protect and further the producers' industrial interests, while the Country party is officially responsible for the political organization and the conduct of elections. The question of the co-operative control of primary products is therefore one in which the Association may take legitimate action, and its whole strength should be thrown behind the producers in their fight.

No more important issue has ever been put to the wheat growers of the State, and the future of the industry depends largely on the way in which the majority of the farmers cast their votes. Should the propaganda of the wheat merchants instill such fears into the minds of the producers that they decide to relapse into the open market system, then conditions will be such that it will not pay farmers to grow wheat. Without co-operation the industry cannot exist on a profitable basis, and in a straight-out contest between advocates of open market selling and a compulsory Pool, the weight of reason is in favor of the control of wheat marketing by the growers' co-operative organization.

More Water in British Columbia Water Power Company

The *Vancouver Sun* (29-5-28) tells us that the British Columbia Electric Company has just

"announced their increase of capital from 25 million dollars to 80 million dollars although not one had been added to the Company's investment."

It's the old game of watering stock. The public will require to pay dividends upon these fictitious shares, and when the State comes to buy out the owners, the State will be bled again.—*Forward*.

A clergyman who had given up his former position as a magistrate in order to enter the Church was conducting his first marriage service.

"Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" he asked the bride.

The bride answered promptly: "I will."

"And you," he continued, addressing the bridegroom, "what have you to say in your defense?"—*Tit-Bits*.

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VANCOUVER HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Month's Experience of Handling Hogs on Fed and Watered Basis

The Edmonton Stock Yards began handling hogs on a fed and watered basis on July 1st this year. The first month's operations under this system look as if this practice will be an advantage to the shippers, though final proof will not be had until after the heavy run this fall.

The Edmonton hog price has been maintained at practically the same level as Calgary price, which is off car price. The practice of selling hogs on a fed and watered basis eliminates the unevenness of the shrink that hogs have when sold on an off car basis, and are all bought full, which places all shippers on an equal footing. Under the off car basis, shippers living close to market can, by feeding carefully before shipping, place their hogs on the market practically full, while shippers from a distance must maintain a heavy shrink; when their hogs are sold for the same price off cars on the open market.

Selling under the fed and watered basis it is desirable that the hogs should be given the greatest opportunity of eating and filling while they are at the stock yards. Some associations are marking all their hogs for ownership, which necessitates the yard men sorting the hogs for identification on the yards. It takes considerably over an hour to sort the average load of hogs for ownership, while a load that is weighed and graded in the country can be worked for cuts in approximately 15 minutes.

All shipping associations shipping into Edmonton should strive to have scales installed so that they can weigh and grade their hogs at home. In this way their hogs would have a better opportunity to fill before sale, as well as eliminating a certain amount of bruising caused by the extra handling.

Our organization is sending out a circular letter dealing fully with this situation to all associations that are marking hogs. It might be well for all producers living in districts tributary to the Edmonton market, and who are marking their hogs for ownership, to discuss this matter with their local shipper, with a view to trying to install scales at their point at the earliest possible date.

Letters to Head Office From Local Associations

Fifteen Years' Experience

From H. Ablett, Manager, Onoway Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association:

"Having been closely connected with the work of this association since its inception almost fifteen years ago, I have no hesitation in stating that we are now more satisfied with the handling of our stock and the general attitude of your Edmonton staff than any time in our history.

"If I might offer any criticism at this stage it would be unfavorable to your

BOUNTIFUL HARVEST FOR DROVERS

This last month has seen a bountiful harvest for the drovers in Alberta. The market price of cattle is good and the drovers all over Alberta are scouring the country, willing to match their knowledge of quality of cattle as well as values against the farmers. They are bringing a big run on the market at prices which are profitable largely to themselves.

If you have not a livestock shipping association in your community which you can join and ship your stock through, talk it over with your neighbors and try and organize your community for co-operative shipping.

new policy of selling your Edmonton hogs on a fed and watered basis, especially so unless you are discontinuing the selling of hogs direct to the plants or at country points.

"We have tried it many times and on the majority of occasions have lost money and any added stock yard expenses make our end a little harder, as you will understand readily I am sure that any point only thirty-five miles from Edmonton is faced with a stiff truck opposition hauling direct to the plants.

"In spite of this opinion I wish to assure you that you will receive our fullest co-operation on any measure that you may wish to try out, knowing that only by such experiments can your Board work out a method of selling favorable to all producers."

Contrast in Service

From L. H. King, Secretary, Stettler District Farmers Livestock Marketing Association:

"At a directors' meeting of our Association on June 9th a motion was passed and carried unanimously that our secretary write you expressing our appreciation of the way in which both our Calgary and Edmonton Selling Agencies were handling our stock and the good prices and satisfaction they were giving our suppliers. It certainly is a great contrast to the service that this Association had been receiving previous to January 1st, 1928. Please convey our thanks to the salesmen of the agencies."

Most Competent Force

From G. A. Wright, Manager Blindman Valley Co-operative Association, July 11th: "At the end of June we are glad to report the biggest year yet both in membership and in volume. We are perfectly satisfied both with our shipments to the Calgary yards and with the sale of our hogs, and our opinion is that we have the most competent force of livestock salesmen in Western Canada. Hoping that the future holds nothing but the best for you all."

Perfectly Satisfied

From J. M. Drouin, Manager, St. Paul Co-operative Livestock Association Ltd., July 13th: "As secretary and

manager of the St. Paul Co-op. I wish to state that so far I have been perfectly satisfied by the way you have handled our livestock shipments, of the prices received. In fact many of our members did not expect to realize as much on some of their shipments, and I sincerely believe that the Livestock Pool has been the only factor responsible for the maintaining of prices generally above many of the other Western markets, especially when we consider the facts that at Edmonton or Calgary they were pretty near always below Winnipeg before the Pool started the handling of our livestock. The non-pool farmers should appreciate these achievements and prove their appreciation by joining."

Quite Satisfactory

From W. C. McKenzie, Manager, Southern Alberta Co-operative Association Ltd., July 31st: "Referring to our experience with reference to having livestock handled by the Co-operative Livestock Producers on the Calgary yard during the past six months, we may say the shipments to date have been quite satisfactory. Referring to cattle we believe the Calgary salesman is well qualified for the position, as most of our cattle sales have exceeded our expectations on that market through the salesmanship of Mr. O. F. Bremer. The volume marked through Calgary from this Association has not been very large, though we expect to have a large volume of cattle go to that market during the next five months."

Efficient Work on Yards

From E. M. Clark, Manager, Fawcett to Alcomdale Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, July 31st: "On behalf of the members of the Fawcett to Alcomdale Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association, I wish to congratulate the Selling Agency and Central Pool Officers for the satisfactory and efficient work at the Edmonton yards. Since March 12th, of this year—at which time the officers of this Association were successful in inaugurating a more efficient system—I am proud to say, there has not been one difficulty of more than minor importance. I wish to take this opportunity of again thanking Messrs. Young and Redpath, of the Central Pool, for their attendance at our annual meeting, which, if not widely represented, was, to say the least, staunchly represented. Thanking you, and wishing you continued success."

INTERNATIONAL HOG PRICES

(Foreign Crops and Markets, Washington)

Rising prices for hogs and cured pork, together with supplies which were heavy but seasonally smaller, continued to prevail during June and July in the leading foreign markets for those products. Lard prices at both Liverpool and Hamburg, however, were somewhat easier during June, with stocks continuing to accumulate in the former market. The European hog feeding situation has become more favorable, as prices of domestic feedstuffs continue slowly down-

ward. The seasonal slackening in the marketing and slaughter of hogs has been in evidence, but the numbers involved continued well above those of last year. In the United States, record lard stocks have been the outstanding feature of the period under review. Hog slaughter for June remained at about the usual level for this time of year, and prices have been moving upward more rapidly than have corn prices. United States exports of lard were ahead of May, but the increase did not go to Great Britain and Germany, the two leading lard export markets. The June exports of ham and shoulders were the largest since August, 1925, but bacon exports were only moderate and below last year.

Price advances and relatively large supplies continued to characterize the British market for cured pork during June and July. For the first three weeks of July, the average price per hundred pounds of Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool reached \$24.48, against \$23.51 in May and \$20.36 for July, 1927, according to information cabled by E. A. Foley, United States Agricultural Commissioner at London. Quotations on Canadian Wiltshires made corresponding advances, with the July, 1928, average at \$23.38, against \$18.98 last year.

British bacon imports for June declined from the peak reached in May and stood at 86,387,000 pounds, against 88,348,000 pounds a year ago, when the unusually heavy imports of the past year, particularly imports from the continent, may be said to have made their start. All of the leading sources of bacon shared in the June decline, although it is significant that the receipts designated from "other countries" were well maintained. That item includes all continental countries outside of Denmark, which is credited with sending over 51,000,000 pounds of bacon to Great Britain in June. The United States figure of 4,592,000 pounds indicated a sharper decline below May than did the 3,136,000 pounds taken from Canada. Both the United States and Canadian figures were under those of June, 1927.

Won't Be Driven Into Foolish Expenditures

Brownlee Deals With Agitation on Highways Question

(Lethbridge Herald)

WATERTON NATIONAL PARK, Aug. 2.—The U.F.A. has developed a collected responsibility in citizenship, declared Premier J. E. Brownlee at a U. F. A. picnic and rally here, yesterday. The Premier's speech was the feature of the day and fully 400 farmers and farm women, members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in the south country, were present.

The muddle the Province got into on account of its railway policy was blamed by Mr. Brownlee upon the people, and he said, the experience might be repeated right now with roads if the Government would submit to the cry for highway development on a big scale. "I am not going to be driven into foolish expenditures during boom days. I hope that 10 years from now when the economic pendulum swings back it will not be said of me 'The Brownlee Government in the boom of 1928 throttled us with unwise expenditures,'" he said.

George L. Stringam, M.L.A., Glenwood, was also a speaker, endorsing the premier's caution about roads.

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Guarantee of Peace or Sweeping Menace?

The Proposed "Peace Pact" as Viewed by Some Representative British and American Publicists—
Lord Cecil on an "Empty Formula"

A treaty which is ostensibly designed to "outlaw" war is to be signed this month in Paris.

Can the ordinary citizen of the world safely place any degree of confidence in such a treaty?

Most of the press comment in Canada is favorable, as it generally is in support of any superficially attractive proposal. The British press, while it includes unquestioning supporters of the "pact," is on the whole more critical, and so is the more progressive section of the press of the United States. It is significant that Lord Cecil of Chelwood is among the sceptics.

We cannot find space in this issue to discuss the proposed pact in detail. As there is too general a tendency to blind acceptance of any proposal which happens for the moment to be "head-lined" in the press, and as the average newspaper reader has no means of knowing that the Kellogg Pact is, in the opinion of some authorities who are worthy of respect, likely to create a false sense of security, we print below from two articles of a critical nature. One is by Henry N. Brailsford, a British public man who has written several authoritative works on international questions. The other is from a New York newspaper of progressive but moderate and well-balanced views.

AN ENGLISH CRITICISM

(H. N. BRAILSFORD in *The New Leader*, London, July 27th)

Not much remained of the grandiose idealism of the American Treaty for the renunciation of war after Mr. Kellogg had circulated his own official interpretation of its meaning. It was rash of him to proclaim the unqualified right of the Sovereign State to go to war in self-defence, but when he went on to declare that *every State is the sole judge of the circumstances in which it may avail itself of this right, one asked in bewilderment what precisely he had summoned us to renounce. No modern Power was ever a confessed and open aggressor. It is of our neighbor's measure of self-defence that all of us go in fear. We build our ships and devise our alliances to defend ourselves from our neighbours' self-defence. One had imagined that this ambitious American was promoting a pacific revolution. What he has done is to set his seal on things as they are.*

One cannot, however, pass so lightly over Sir Austen Chamberlain's ready acceptance of this American reading of the right of self-defence. An American statesman has the right, if he so chooses, to assert this doctrine of international anarchy. But Sir Austen Chamberlain speaks for a country which is a member of the League of Nations.

The Sovereign State

The League means nothing, unless it has limited this old-world right. For a member of the League to say, as he does, that "each State alone is competent to decide when circumstances necessitate recourse to war for that purpose" (i. e., for self-defence) is to repudiate half the

The utility or otherwise of the "Pact" for the purpose for which it is ostensibly intended, must be judged in the light of the publicly expressed interpretation of its clauses by responsible statesmen of the powers which will become parties to it. By implication it would seem the states which sign the Pact accept thereby such interpretation, and the reservations made in advance, of other signatory states. Canada, it would appear, is in this position.

In view of the circumstance that the U.F.A. and particularly the United Farm Women, are today deeply engrossed in the study of the movement which has as its object the prevention of future wars, we publish below certain criticisms of the proposed "Peace Pact" which clearly must be answered before the Pact can be accepted as a step in the desired direction.

articles of the Covenant. From first to last it has one evident purpose—to restrict, if not to end entirely, the tradition that Sovereign States are responsible only to themselves. The Locarno Treaties do indeed contain a dangerous clause which seems to accept the view of the French that they may instantly resort to armed "defensive" action if Germany should violate the demilitarised zone of the Rhineland. But even in such cases it is laid down that the Council of the League shall at once decide whether an aggression has been committed, and whether France finds herself in a condition of legitimate self-defence.

This is not mere theory. When Greece alleged that the Bulgarians had violated their territory and on this pretext invaded Bulgaria, the League insisted on examining the plea of self-defence. So far from accepting Sir Austen's doctrine that each State alone is competent to decide when circumstances necessitate a war of self-defence, it sent a Commission to investigate the circumstances. The Commission, as it happened, found that the "facts" on which the Greeks relied were purely imaginary, and the League compelled them to pay damages for exercising their rights of self-defence. The unlimited right of the Sovereign State to exercise its imagination in the invention of pretexts for self-defence died with the League's creation.

Outside the Pale

The other reservation in Sir Austen Chamberlain's Note of acceptance converts a pact of peace into a sweeping menace. With a deliberate vagueness, which must have sent a shudder through half Asia, he excepts "certain regions" from the mercies of this Covenant. They are not named. We are only told that "their welfare and integrity constitute a special and vital interest for our peace and safety." The consequences of our irrepressible protective instincts may apparently be serious; for in respect of these regions we reserve our "freedom of ac-

tion." In this context that phrase can have only one meaning. If in signing a treaty which renounces war as an instrument of national policy one reserves one's freedom of action in "certain regions," what one means is clearly that in those regions one is free to resort to war as an instrument of policy.

A UNITED STATES VIEW (From *The Nation*, New York)

Article 1

The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

Article 2

The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which shall arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

Those are the magnificent words which form the heart of what is coming to be known as the "Kellogg Peace Pact." Read by themselves, they outlaw war. The Covenant of the League required its members to agree to submit all disputes to arbitration or inquiry, and not to resort to war until three months after the arbitral award or report, but it left the gap that war might then be declared. The Kellogg pact seems to close that gap. Unqualified, it would constitute a new era in international relations.

Unfortunately, it is not unqualified. Mr. Kellogg's note of June 23rd substantially accepted the French reservations to his original treaty. We have no quarrel with his acceptance of the French plea that if one nation goes to war in violation of its solemn pledge the others would automatically be released from their obligation toward it. We agree with him that it would have been well to understand this without saying it, rather than to incorporate in the documents an express expectation that some of the Powers may violate their promises. His express acceptance of this principle is, furthermore, an implied indorsement of the League Covenant and the Locarno pacts.

What are "War" and "Self Defense?"

Mr. Kellogg's acceptance of an undefined right of self-defence is another matter, opening the gates to such interpretation of his pact as may leave nothing of it. "There is nothing in the American draft of an anti-war treaty," he says, "which restricts or impairs in any way the right of self-defence. . . . Every nation is free at all times and regardless of treaty provisions to defend its territory from attack or invasion and it alone is competent to decide whether circumstances require recourse to war in self-defence." But what is the use of outlawing war if each nation is left to decide for itself "whether circumstances require recourse to war in self-defence"? Did anyone ever hear of a nation declaring war without insisting that its war was essentially a measure of self-defence? The words are particularly ominous when one recalls

President Coolidge's declaration at the United Press dinner on April 26th, 1927, that "the person and property of a citizen are a part of the general domain, even when abroad." There is no form of international skulduggery which could not slip safely through the loose net of those words. We need definition of the words "war" and "self-defense" if this pact is to mean anything at all.

Mr. Kellogg's letter of June 23rd simply ignored the significant passage in Sir Austen Chamberlain's note of May 19th. But it raised questions which, once raised, cannot be forgotten unless explicitly disavowed. Sir Austen said:

"There are certain regions of the world the welfare and integrity of which constitute a special and vital interest of our peace and safety.

"His Majesty's Government have been at pains to make it clear in the past that interference with these regions cannot be suffered. Their protection against attack is to the British Empire a measure of self-defense. It must be clearly understood that His Majesty's Government in Great Britain accept the new treaty upon the distinct understanding that it does not prejudice their freedom of action in this respect. The Government of the United States has comparable interests, any violation of which by a foreign Power they have declared that they would regard as an unfriendly act. His Majesty's Government believe, therefore, that in defining their position they are expressing the intention and meaning of the United States Government."

Well, are they? Mr. Kellogg has not said that, directly. But in explaining that his pact would have no effect upon the Administration's private war in Nicaragua he has by implication agreed with Sir Austen's generous reservations. Presumably Britain, despite his pact, would be left free to adopt similar means to prevent "interference"—whatever that may mean—in "certain regions of the world"—which, while undefined, certainly include Egypt, the Sudan, the Arabian Peninsula, and the Persian Gulf, and perhaps also Afghanistan, Tibet, and the Malay Archipelago. In return the United States is free to use such means as the State Department and the Marine Corps may judge opportune to maintain the "welfare and integrity" of Latin America, and to guard it against "interference" or "attack."

An "Empty Formula"

This needs clearing up. As Lord Cecil of Chelwood says in the *London Spectator*: "To renounce war only in cases of minor importance is to refuse to renounce it at all. If Great Britain reserved certain questions in the manner indicated, other nations would undoubtedly do the same, and the renunciation of war would be reduced to an empty and meaningless formula."

Another Englishman, Henry N. Brailsford, has remarked in the *New Republic* that "the extent to which, without the sin of 'war', one may trespass on one's neighbor's territory, bombard his towns, slaughter his citizens, blockade his coasts, and coerce his government to do that which it would not spontaneously do is one of the most surprising discoveries of our refined civilization." The Western Powers have never been technically at war with Soviet Russia although they have occupied her soil, blockaded her ports, and caused the deaths of some hundreds of thousands of Russians. Our

operations in Nicaragua have not been, in Mr. Kellogg's eyes, "war," although they have been conducted by 5,000 men in uniform, equipped with modern ammunition and accompanied by squadrons of bombing planes.

It was not "war" when Japan sent 5,000 troops 600 miles inland to Tsinanfu and used three-inch cannon and Stokes mortars to reduce the walls of the old Chinese city to dust, killing several hundred Chinese in the process. Nor was it war when British gunboats bombarded the defenseless city of Wanhien, 1,200 miles up the Yangtze River.

We want more light on this Kellogg Pact. We want to know precisely what it does outlaw. We want a definition of "war" and of "self-defense."

If the peoples of the world, told that their Governments had signed a treaty that outlawed war forever, should discover that all that had been outlawed was the use of the word "war" and that their Governments intended to continue acting precisely as they had always been acting, the disillusionment might be painful for all concerned. Perhaps it would be better to have no peace pact than one of 'so dubious a character.

Lundborg and Nobile

In our last issue we published an article dealing with, among other matters, the conduct of General Nobile, the leader of the ill-fated Arctic expedition, in allowing himself to be rescued first. In fairness, we publish the following statement, which has since come to hand, by Captain Lundborg, the Swedish airman who rescued Nobile:

"I asked Gen. Nobile to be the first to come with me.

"I told him I couldn't take more than one this time, because my mechanic was with me. I assured Gen. Nobile that I would return soon, alone, and then would be able to take two at a time.

"Gen. Nobile pointed to Cecioni, a fine, big powerful fellow of typical Italian appearance. He sat immediately next to the General, making a stretcher from bits of the crushed gondola of the Italia. By means of this he was to be helped along, as both his legs were broken.

"I have decided on another procedure," said Gen. Nobile. "First, Cecioni, then Behounek, Trojani, Viglieri, Biagi and finally myself."

"I asked the General to alter this order so he could go with me immediately.

"I considered his presence on land extremely desirable for the management of relief work, particularly in case I couldn't carry all to safety that night.

"After a short discussion with the others, Gen. Nobile accepted my proposal and asked me to wait until he had time to get ready."

THE SOVIET ICE-BREAKER

(Ottawa Citizen.)

The Krassin's fine work to the north-east of Spitzbergen, in rescuing the survivors of the Nobile expedition, is being favorably commented upon in the British press. Quite apart from British opinions of Bolshevism, it is recognized that efficiency, as well as courage, resourcefulness and tenacity, were required to conquer the frozen seas of the Arctic. Without the Krassin's aid, it is doubtful whether any of Nobile's men would have been rescued.

The Soviet ice-breaker is British built, an Armstrong Whitworth product of Tyneside workmanship. It has evidently been kept in first-class condition. Perhaps the rescue work of the Krassin may help to break the ice of international relations between Russia and other nations. There is no security for the world so long as Soviet Russia is treated as an enemy of human society.



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THE FUTURE OF THE WESTERN FARMER (Continued from page 15)

sell; and that in so far as you supply your co-operative marketing organization with quality products you immensely lighten its task while increasing your own reward. But do not for one moment go away with the idea that I am putting cultivation apart from marketing, rather, one helps the other.

* * *

FARMERS' ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

(3) This leads me to the third and final consideration I wish to lay before you. The proposition I wish to present is this: that unless the farmers themselves develop the forms of economic institutions that their industry demands—wherever a need is apparent, marketing, credit, the purchase of supplies—they will not reap, to as large a degree as they might, the rewards of their labor, nor will they establish upon a sound basis, viewed from a national standpoint, the industry in which they are engaged. Let the farmers of the West fail to achieve economic security and while the production of wealth may increase and agricultural growth continue, there will be lacking that sense of satisfaction in the present, that sense of responsibility for and confidence in the future, that comes only to a group of people who have demonstrated their ability to manage their own affairs.

A recent writer on American prosperity begins his study with the assertion that the United States "wrote the opening chapter of her autobiography with the plowshare and is now tumbling the pages of her history out of the humming wheels of her industrial mechanism." We know that today one of the gravest problems that faces American statesmanship is that of the welfare of the men engaged in agriculture. Except for a brief interlude during the great war it has been a recurring and a puzzling problem for over half a century at least. The above statement gives us a clue to the reason. American institutions in their rapid and stupendous development have been designed especially for the requirements of industrial, financial, and commercial enterprise. In the growth of the United States the creation of forms of enterprise especially conceived to meet the needs of agriculture fell far behind and their lack is only slowly being repaired at the present time. However, signs are not wanting that a change is taking place. In California, in Minnesota, and at many other points there are appearing the development of vigorous co-operative institutions, owned and controlled by those who are alone interested in the reputation and the final price of the product. At other sessions of this institute you have heard of the success of the farm marketing organizations of Denmark, and I do not need to rehearse to you the story of co-operative effort in Western Canada. I think it is a safe generalization to make that if you put your finger on the map wherever you find the man on the land independent and self-confident there you will find yourself in the presence of agricultural co-operative institutions.

Not an Accident

Nor is there anything accidental or fortuitous about that fact. Technically co-operation enables large bodies of scattered producers to unite their forces and to achieve the benefits of the large scale handling and marketing of their products. The evolution of industry has shown two major trends closely related.

On the one hand the individual unit of production has increased in size; on the other hand there has developed the aggregation of many separate units of production under centralized control. The physical conditions under which agricultural products are produced require many small units of production as represented by the individual farmer. But as I have said, what co-operation does is to unite these separate units of production to enable the agriculturalist to share in the benefits of large scale handling and marketing. Therein lies its efficiency as a technical marketing organization.

Moreover, the farmer by reaching out to control the sequent processes of the handling and marketing of his product is doing precisely what the manufacturer is doing who through marketing departments carries his product direct to the consumer. In both instances the attempt is being made to bridge the gap between producer and consumer with the fewest possible intermediary organizations. Further, in both instances there is the design of the primary producer to make himself independent of any hostile combination that might come between him and his ultimate market and by price manipulations relieve him of part of his justly earned reward. Thus, apart from the gains accruing from the economies realized in centralized marketing, co-operation produces an intangible sense of confidence in the individual member based on united strength and as an independent unit of production within the organization places upon the individual's shoulders the responsibility for his individual success. This sense of confidence or of self-reliance, and this feeling of individual responsibility, are two of the primary forces that lie at the base of all forms of enduring progress.

Making for Balanced Strength

Let me now bring my argument to a close. With vast agricultural resources sufficient to supply a large portion of the foodstuffs demanded by the workers employed in our modern industrial states available, if the Western farmer builds upon the foundation of sound and progressive methods of agriculture a co-operative structure fashioned to meet his precise economic needs, it is as evident as the sun at noonday that there is no place in the world to be compared with these Provinces where the future holds out a more certain prospect. These are young Provinces, they are still in the formative stage. New economic institutions, if soundly conceived, can establish themselves with comparative ease, and, being established, build themselves into the foundations of commonwealth. For we all must recognize that the Canadian West is still in the very beginning of its growth. And may I point out that in laying the foundations for agricultural progress in the West the farmers are not merely building selfishly for themselves or their children, but by achieving the same rate of progress in agriculture that we see exhibited in industry in Eastern Canada they are helping to make all parts of our wide Dominion equally strong and equally prosperous.

Vergil when he tells of the difficulties that his hero Aeneas encountered on his way to Italy, rounds out his description with the declaration, "So great a task it was to found the Roman nation," and he makes his hero comfort himself in the midst of his manifold difficulties with the thought, "Sometime we shall rejoice to remember these things." I think the older men in the farmers' movement in the West, who are building

up co-operative institutions, and the rank and file of the pioneer farmers, who have brought these wide plains under the plow, and are responsible for the marvellous development of these young Western commonwealths, are coming to that point in their history where they look forward to the future with reasoned confidence, and, looking back over the hardships of pioneer life, rejoice to remember the difficulties they have victoriously surmounted.

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HISTORY OF ALBERTA'S NORTHERN RAILWAYS (Continued from page 11)

to the Edmonton, Dunvegan & B.C., and the other Provincially-owned railways is essentially different. In their relation to the immense territory which may be referred to as the northern portions of the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, the Provincial railways occupy a strategic position and constitute the key for entry into a vast domain of agricultural, mineral and forest wealth that forms a complete economic unit in itself, and which will eventually be the source of a profitable return to the railway system that provides it with transportation. There is evidence on every hand that a period of unprecedented expansion and development is now going forward in the territory served by the Northern railways, and this increased activity is reflected in the latest available operating figures for the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B.C. Railway, the revenue of that railway for the month of February, 1928, being only \$2,653.42 short of meeting all operating expenses and fixed charges. It is also of interest to note, as evidence that these railways are now being economically operated, that the ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues for the month of February, 1928, was only 49.31% and from January 1st, 1928 the ratio was 53.74%. Corresponding ratios of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the same periods of 1927 (the 1928 figures not yet being available) were 84.35% and 86.65% respectively.

Some Remarkable Gains

With reference to the operation of the E.D. and B.C. and Central Canada Railway lines north of Edmonton this year as compared with last year the figures presented showed the following remarkable gains:

Revenue—Freight, January 1st to March 16th, 1928, a total of 4,832 cars as compared with 2,784 cars in the same period last year, an increase of 73 per cent.

Carloads of Settlers' Effects—102 as compared with 15 in corresponding period last year, an increase of 580 per cent.

Passenger traffic—January 1st to February 29th, 1928, a total of 13,588 as compared with 9,896 in the same time last year, an increase of 37 per cent.

Settlers' tickets—308 as compared with 13 last year, an increase of 2,269 per cent.

The net revenue above operating expenses on all the Provincially owned railways for the months of January and February, 1928, was \$105,671.30 as against \$20,410.05 for 1927, an increase in net revenue of \$832,261.25 for those two months.

Clamor of Press and Politicians

It is at this time, when large-scale developments in the North country are about to be realized, and when the Provincial railways are commencing to demonstrate their possibilities, that a persistent clamor is being raised by the C.P.R.'s newspaper supporters through-

out Alberta and the West urging the Province to dispose of its northern railways without delay, and upon any terms offered. Other voices are heard, emanating from various politicians in this Province, shouting "Sell 'em," "get out of the railway business," and similar statesmanlike admonitions. My belief, however, is that the people of Alberta will not be misled by this shallow clamor. I believe they will remember that in 1925 and 1926 these same newspapers and these same politicians favored leasing these railways to the C.P.R. for a further period of years without rental. I believe they will recall that when the Government refused to consider a renewal of the lease on those terms, the C.P.R. made further offers until they were finally willing to pay a rental of \$250,000.00 per annum. They will also recall that when offers were made by the C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways for the purchase of these lines the Province, by ignoring these voices and refusing to be stampeded into the acceptance of these proposals, has obtained further offers which are several million dollars in excess of those first submitted.

I believe that the people of Alberta will perceive that the interests of the Province will be best served by ignoring these brazen-voiced politicians and discredited newspapers, and that they will give their support to a policy which will have for its basis and foundation an insistence on the recognition of the strategic position held by these railways, and of the potentialities of the great territory which they were designed to serve.

Calgary Flower Festival—An Invitation

The Calgary Flower Festival will be held in Victoria Pavilion Annex, Calgary, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 28th, 29th and 30th. The Calgary Horticultural Society, which is sponsoring the flower and vegetable exhibition, is inviting every town and every district in Alberta to be represented by a display. Last year the Festival included exhibits from Beaver Lodge, Edmonton, Strathcona, Ponoka, Red Deer, Olds, Hanna, Drumheller, Brooks, Medicine Hat, Claresholm, Lethbridge, High River and other places.

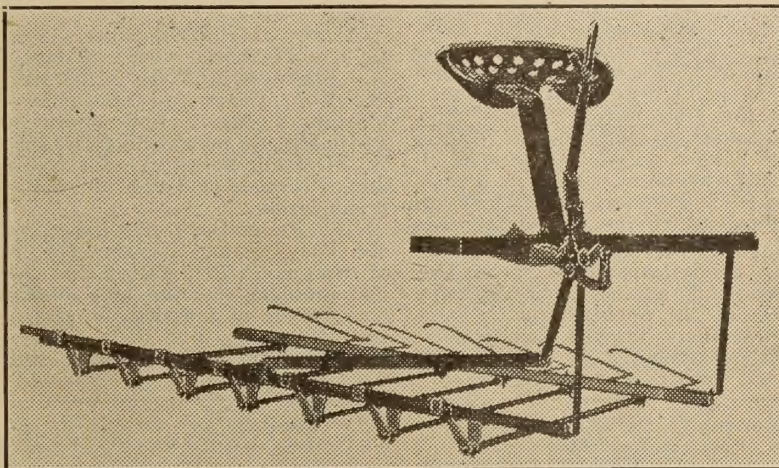
The purpose behind the Festival is the practical education of the people of Alberta and visitors to Alberta as to the rapidly increasing list of flowers, fruits and vegetables which may be grown successfully in this Province. An official invitation is extended to every district in Alberta, through *The U. F. A.*, to be represented at the Festival. Those who are interested are invited to write to C. A. Hayden, President of the Calgary Horticultural Society.

The Festival is held in an ideal building, very large, with cool cement floors, airy and lighted just right. The Calgary Society undertakes, where necessary, to help stage display and to keep them fresh.

TO HER THAT HATH

"Mother," complained little Marjorie, "you always give Eleanor the biggest slice of cake." "But you see, dear, she is the biggest." "Yes, and she always will be if you keep giving her the most to eat!" —Children.

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Medicine Hat Holds Picnic - Convention at Elkwater Lake

Combine Business with Pleasure at
Three Days' Gathering

Combining business with the enjoyment of the opportunities for recreation which Elkwater Lake provides, delegates to the Annual Convention of the Medicine Hat U. F. A. Federal Constituency Association met on the shores of Elkwater Lake on July 10th, 11th and 12th. The weather was all that could be desired. There was an excellent program of racing, swimming and dancing, and the addresses given by well-known speakers were an inspiration to those who have at heart the interests of the United Farmers' movement, and wish to make some individual contribution to the building up of the organization.

Carl Axelson, who spoke on the second day, gave an informative talk on the Wheat Pool, and urged all farmers to take advantage of the opportunities it provides by signing the new series contracts without delay.

Mayor's Welcome.

On Thursday, President Rogers and Mayor Bullivant, of Medicine Hat, welcomed the delegates to Medicine Hat's summer resort. Ed. McCombs, representing labor, stated that the farmers and labor had great ideals in common—the creation of a social civilization. In spite of temporary defeats, the farmers in Medicine Hat would come back, for their cause was right, and the old fighting spirit would assure victory.

It was announced at the convention that a deficit of \$700 had been incurred as a result of the last two Federal elections.

A very interesting address was given by Mrs. Field on the work of the U. F. W. A. She described the activities of the U.F.W.A. Board and Executive, in the matter of health and education and hydro-electric power investigation. Miss E. M. Hull, Secretary of the U. F. A. Junior branch, spoke on the work of this organization.

Hon. Perren Baker recalled early days in the Province, and discussed the problems of rural education, stating that the financial problem was the most serious one. The system of taxation, he said, was all wrong, as in one district the educational tax might be 80 mills, and in an

adjoining district it might be only 7 mills. Mr. Baker described plans now being considered for overcoming such anomalies.

Dr. Gershaw, M.P., gave a talk on the last session at Ottawa, speaking chiefly of the work of the committees on which he had served, and spoke in praise of the leaders of the various groups, who had sought to serve with sincerity and fairness.

MRS ANGUS BAKER RETIRES

After five and a half years as secretary of the Medicine Hat Federal Constituency Association, Mrs. Angus Baker has resigned and Arthur Stephen of Maleb has been appointed to fill the office. Locals are asked to address all communications, relative to the Association, to the newly appointed secretary.

A CORRECTION

Mr. McPherson informs us that the report of his speech, on page 9 of this issue, which was printed last week, is incorrect in one particular. What he did say in reference to published photographs was that *he had seen a number in the press showing cars stuck in the mud which were not taken on any Provincial Highway.*

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

on a road other than a Provincial highway. *The Herald* is mistaken. In its issue of July 11th appeared a photograph taken on the Nanton-Vulcan road, under a heading "Main Provincial Highways"; on July 13th another photograph taken on this road was published. On July 7th *The Herald* printed a photograph taken west of High River. None of these photographs was taken on a Provincial Highway.

* * *

STILL "GIANTS THERE"

From the ancient and historic city of Jerusalem a letter was received by *The U.F.A.*, a few weeks ago, asking for information on the co-operative movement. A co-operative institution of Palestine desired copies of the issues containing articles on co-operative marketing of dairy products.

It seems that, as in the days of the migration from Egypt across the Red Sea and the desert, there are still "giants there" in the modern Canaan—giants, we gather from the writer, whose power stands in the way of the development of a sound social system. The people are seeking means of encompassing the downfall of twentieth century Anaks through the methods used by Western Canadian farmers.

The little valley of the Jordan, though "a land flowing with milk and honey," has been the scene of warfare and tragedy and poverty from the beginning of recorded history to the time when the Israelites wrested it from the Canaanites; from the days when the slaves of Solomon toiled under the lash and when the freemen were impoverished to build his palaces, all through the centuries, to modern times. That the new economic philosophy of co-operation, developed in this new country, may help in bringing peace and plenty to the land that has had so long and so troubled a history, will be the wish of all who are working to establish it here.

* * *

D. M. Malin's appointment as Supervisor of Co-operative Activities will assure the most competent and energetic handling of the service which has been established by the Alberta Government. Mr. Malin went through the initial grind of

pioneer farming in the West, became the manager of a very successful farmers' co-operative store and was then sought out by the Government for the direction of the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service. The success of the recent sessions of the Alberta Co-operative Institute was in a substantial measure due to his work. Mr. Malin will be the right man in the right place.

* * *

Any proposals which might give reasonable hope of the lessening of the danger of future war, and guaranteeing the opportunity of free development of social institutions, are deserving of close examination, and of unswerving support if they can bear the brunt of criticism.

But to accept any or all such proposals uncritically might lead to a false sense of security, and consequently prove a new source of peril.

We publish elsewhere certain criticisms of the proposed Peace Pact which appear to be worthy of examination. It is noteworthy that the responsible portion of the British press is very cautious in its approach to these proposals. For instance, the *Manchester Guardian*, while inclined to be sympathetic, points out that only disarmament can prove the sincerity of the parties to the pact, and asks:

"How far can we assert without humbug that this treaty has been sincerely signed? If a man who had barely recovered from an attack of delirium tremens took a pledge of total abstinence, the outside world would be a little sceptical of his sincerity if his cellars were found to be still full of whisky. Every Government still retains its arsenals and war reserves. . . . To keep armies and navies may be no more indicative of an intention to use them than is a revolver under the pillow indicative of homicidal mania. But they do prove at least that every Government which has accepted the Kellogg pact doubts the sincerity of its co-signatories. . . . When two neighbors swear to live amicably together and at the same time spend more than they can afford in target practice, habitually spy upon each other's defences, and in general exhaust themselves in warlike preparations, the theory of self-defence begins to look a little thin.

"In such circumstances as those a pledge not to fight may well fail to carry conviction, especially when those who sign it insist that it must in no way interfere with or limit their defensive arrangements."

Co-operative Bank Is Proposed by Acadia Federal Association

Convention Also Asks Inquiry Into Plan for State Life and Fire Insurance

All parts of the Constituency were well represented at the annual convention of the Acadia U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association held at Hanna on August 8th, and attended by 40 delegates. Robert Gardiner, M.P., the member for the constituency, and E. J. Garland, M.P., spoke on the work of the past session, and Mrs. J. W. Field gave a very interesting address on various phases of the work of the organization and particularly of the U.F.W.A. Charles Mills, president of the Junior U.F.A., spoke at the main convention and at the women's conference.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the establishment of a co-operative bank, asking for an inquiry into the possibility of inaugurating state life and fire insurance; endorsing the Board resolution in regard to the payment of dues by assignments collectable from the Pools, and the resolution of the Calgary Conference regarding salaries of research workers.

Rufus Cates was elected president; Col. Robinson vice-president and J. K. Sutherland secretary-treasurer.

An Impression of the Wheat Kernels' Picnic

(By one of the guests)

Among the factors which have built up the fine spirit of enthusiasm and loyalty which every visitor to the Head Office of the Alberta Wheat Pool must have noted, it has seemed to the writer that one of the most important is the "Wheat Kernels" organization, formed by members of the staff themselves, and carried on entirely under their own direction. At the Wheat Kernels' picnic, held annually at Bowness Park, the visitor has the opportunity to gain some appreciation and understanding of the quality of the work which this organization is carrying on, for it is there that Directors and staff, as well as visiting members of the Pool, come most closely into contact with one another.

It was Premier Brownlee, I think, who at the picnic held this year on August 2nd, in a brief address at the close of the sports, dwelt upon the valuable training for life and its responsibilities which the team work of an organization such as the Wheat Kernels gives. Team work in recreation inevitably has its counterpart in team work in more serious activities. As Ben Plumer remarked, when with R. A. McPherson he was preparing to present the prizes to the winners of the day, the spirit of the Wheat Kernels organization is, in its own sphere, an expression of the spirit which has made for success in the co-operative activities in which Alberta farmers have been pioneers. And the more powerful that spirit becomes among those who are engaged in the service of the Pool, the better for the Pool.

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
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FOR SALE—30-60 OIL PULL RUMELY REBORED last year, 40-62 Waterloo Separator, Good condition. Arthur Willson, Clive, Alberta.

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RELIABLE SPECIAL—3 BOXES BARTLETT PEARS for \$5.75; Domestic Bartletts, 3 boxes, \$4.50; 3 crates Greengage plums, \$3.50; 3 crates Damsun plums, \$4.25; 3 crates prunes, \$2.25; 3 crates plums, \$2.90; Blackberries, \$2.25 crate; 5 boxes late pears by freight, \$8.00; or 5 crates late apples freight, \$6.00. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C.

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